

olution

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	1.00	Den.	1.50	Norway	1.00	N.Z.	
Australia	19.5	Italy	1,700	Le.	0.70	Ro.	
Bahamas	0.60	Den.	320	Portugal	3.90	Est.	
Bangladesh	1.00	Jordan		Spain	4.50	Bac.	
Canada	3.1	Kenya	14.00	Sw. of Iceland	2.0	P.	
Ceylon	C.F. 1.20	Liban	500	Fa.	1.00		
Cyprus	C.F. 0.80	Labanon	81.50	S. Afr.	1.00		
Denmark	7.00	Libya	1.00	Ch.	3.00		
Egypt	1.00	Luxembourg	40	U.R.	1.00		
Finland	1.50	Madaga.	75	Tunisia	1.00		
France	1.00	Mexico	26	Can.	1.00		
Germany	2.30	Morocco	5.50	Dn.	4.50	Bac.	
Greece	1.00	Myanmar	2.00	U.S. Hk. F.	1.00		
Guinea	7.00	Nicaragua	170	h.	1.00		
India	115	Ro.					

No. 31,673

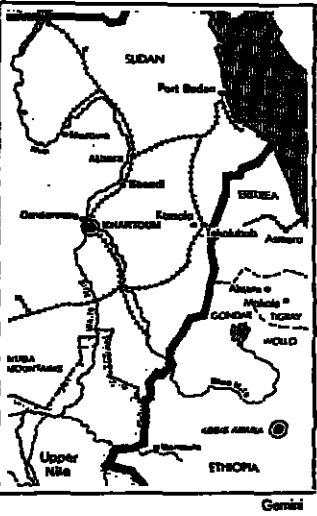
ZURICH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Ethiopian Planes Said to Bomb Refugees Heading for Sudan

By Jay Ross  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Ethiopian Air Force jets have bombed refugees from the northern province of Tigre who were trying to reach Sudan, relief officials say, compounding the misery of thousands of people trapped between starvation and war.



(about 14 ounces) of grain a day, plus small amounts of oil and beans.

Almost overnight, the barren area of Tekalubab has become a settlement of 25,000 persons living under trees or in caves to protect themselves in temperatures of 30 to 35 degrees Celsius (86 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit), Dr. Moren said.

For Sudan, flanked by Ethiopia to the east and Chad to the west, the strife that has led to an influx of as many as 175,000 refugees in the last two months is threatening the country with the prospect of famine, the officials say.

The bombing of a group of about 1,500 refugees on Dec. 3 killed 18 persons, many of them children, and wounded more than 50, Asfaha Hagos, an official of the Tigrean People's Liberation Front, said in a telephone interview from London.

Mr. Barton, of UNHCR, said "the first three weeks of January could be foodless" in the camps unless an international appeal produced quick results. However, Mr. Barton said there "is not any imminent catastrophe." He explained, "There's never enough food in the camps in Sudan."

An official at the Ethiopian Embassy in Paris denied the allegation, but it was independently confirmed by Western diplomats and relief officials, most of whom asked that they not be identified.

About 1,000 miles across Sudan, the government says about 95,000 refugees from Chad have entered the country around the oasis town of El Geneina. The United States has pledged 80,000 tons of grain for that relief effort.

The Chadians are fleeing civil war between the forces of President Hissene Habré and the man he deposed, Goukouni Oueddei.

Dr. Alain Moren of the French relief organization Doctors Without Borders said he treated a number of the survivors for shrapnel wounds at a relief camp at Tekalubab, 10 miles (16 kilometers) east of Kassala, near the border, before he returned to Paris last week.

Relief organizations with personnel in Ethiopia have noted a decline recently in the number of Tigreans coming to the camps and suspect that the people are afraid that they will be forced to join the government's program for mass resettlement in the south. The officials say that could increase the numbers going to Sudan.

Dr. Moren said there were already about 210,000 refugees in Sudan along the eastern border and 85 percent had to rely on relief rations amounting to 400 grams

But for Sudan, Africa's largest country and one of the key pro-Western nations on the continent, other peoples' wars are just part of its problem.

The drought in both the eastern and western parts of Sudan, which until recently was thought to have spared the worst of the devastation, "has wiped out everything we have accomplished in the last 15 to 20 years in Sudan," according to Michel Barton, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva.

Some relief officials say that within a year Sudan could have starvation on the same scale as Ethiopia, where hundreds are dying daily.

About 130,000 long-term Ethiopian refugees in eastern Sudan who had been self-supporting for several years are now "all back on full rations," he said.

The influx of refugees adds to internal drought problems that have forced 40,000 nomads from western Sudan to trek up to 400 miles to camps outside Khartoum and Omdurman. They have little shelter or food.

Refugee children in a camp near Omdurman, Sudan, after arriving there from Ethiopia.

The direction saving Tigreans walk to escape starvation has become a political act. They can go eastward to the



MOSLEMS PROTEST ARRESTS — An Israeli soldier holding an automatic rifle stands guard in Vadias, Lebanon, as Shiite women demand the release of their relatives arrested Friday by Israeli troops. Page 2.

## Moscow Warns on New Arms

Gorbachev Says U.S. Must Ban Space Weapons

By Michael Gledhill

LONDON — A member of the Soviet leadership, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said Monday that there was little hope of stopping the nuclear arms race unless the United States agreed to ban weapons in space.

Soviet leaders, including President Konstantin U. Chernenko, attached "quite a serious importance" to the "new Soviet-American talks scheduled to start in Geneva with the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable accords on the whole range of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev is believed to be the second most powerful figure in the ruling Politburo.

He added: "I would like to stress that in present circumstances it is especially important to avert the transfer of the arms race to outer space. If it is not done, then it would be unreal to hope to stop the nuclear arms race."

The statement, in a luncheon speech, was the first public indication since Mr. Gorbachev arrived Saturday in Britain of the emphasis Moscow is putting on trying to halt Reagan administration projects on space defense, including anti-satellite weapons tests.

His remarks suggested that Soviet demands on limiting space weaponry could become an immediate problem in Geneva talks on Jan. 6 and 7 between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Those talks are meant to try to work out a formula for resuming arms negotiations that were suspended when the Soviet Union walked out last year.

While the Reagan administration has indicated that it is willing to discuss space weaponry, it has put more emphasis on dealing with the issue of limiting intermediate-range and intercontinental nuclear missiles already in place.

Mrs. Thatcher, in July, called for negotiations and mutual restraint or "we may see space turned into a new and terrible theater of war."

On Sunday, British sources made it clear that both Britain and Moscow were concerned about a space arms race.

Mrs. Thatcher, in a British Broadcasting Corp. interview, was asked about Soviet demands for a ban on space weapons. She said: "Obviously you can't stop research from going ahead, but I think one does not want to go into a higher and higher level of armaments."

Mr. Gorbachev's visit is viewed as positive and a potentially important turning point for British-Soviet relations.

"I like Mr. Gorbachev," Mrs. Thatcher said in her BBC interview. "We can do business together."

She said she was "cautiously optimistic" that the visit would lead to better East-West relations.

"We have two great interests in common," she said. "That we should do everything we can to see war never starts again, so we go into disarmament talks determined to make them succeed. Secondly, we think they are more likely to succeed if we can build up confidence and trust in one another and in each other's approach."

## Few Long-Term Effects Seen for Indian Gas Victims

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

BHOPAL, India — Most of the survivors of the leak of poison gas here Dec. 3 are likely to recover fully and suffer no long-term ill effects, two independent American medical authorities say.

say, and scientific judgments must be cautious for some time to come.

Moreover, the doctors say, the critical period for secondary infections and other complications is just beginning, so many victims will get proper follow-up treatment.

The two medical authorities were asked to come by Union Carbide and the Indian government. One is Dr. Hans Weill, professor and chairman of pulmonary medicine at the Tulane University Medical School, in New Orleans, president of the American Thoracic Society, and a leading researcher on the effects of toxic substances on the respiratory tract and lungs.

The other is Dr. G. Peter Halberg, head of clinical ophthalmology at New York Medical College and an authority on afflictions of the eye.

The lungs and eyes are the two organs primarily affected by methyl isocyanate, a corrosive agent that

acts away at moist, vulnerable tissues such as mucous membranes and the surface of the eye.

In explaining their findings, the two doctors stressed the properties of methyl isocyanate. The chemical is not an infectious agent like bacteria and viruses, they said, nor does it travel to, or directly affect, parts of the body other than the respiratory tract, including the lungs, and the eyes.

Once methyl isocyanate enters the body and dissolves in bodily fluids, the doctors say, it will not directly cause further harm to a victim who has survived initial exposure. But Dr. Weill warned that methyl isocyanate could cause long-term damage indirectly. Since the lungs are critical in supplying oxygen to the rest of the body, the

brain, the heart, other organs, and even fetuses can be affected by oxygen deprivation.

Moreover, he said, damage to lung tissue leaves it vulnerable to secondary bacterial and viral infections such as pneumonia and bronchitis.

Nonetheless, Dr. Weill said that the victims who had survived to this point "have an encouraging prognosis" and that most would probably recover fully.

Doctors attending the patients over the past week have said that there are few signs of some of the indirect long-term effects that Dr. Weill said were possible, including brain damage and stillbirths.

Asked whether methyl isocyanate might cause cancer, Dr. Weill said he did not believe so, since it degrades rapidly.

Dr. Halberg said that there did not appear to be much likelihood of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Israel Bars Greens Party Member

Bonn European Deputy Faced 1980 Terrorism Charge

By James Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — A West German member of the European Parliament was denied permission Monday to enter Israel with five other representatives of the leftist Greens party because of her conviction four years ago on terrorism charges.



The inclusion of Ms. Heinrich in the Greens' Middle East delegation was a subject of controversy within the organization. A Bundestag deputy, Otto Schily, dropped out of the trip because of her presence, according to party sources.

Further attention was focused on the visit when a confidential working paper drafted by Uli Tilgner, a Greens official, was discovered by journalists. Although Mr. Tilgner wrote that "on tactical grounds" the document should not be made public — "so that we don't get visa or meeting problems" — it was found lying on a table in Bonn's press center.

Brigitte Heinrich

The paper stated that, in southern Lebanon, the Greens would hope to document "the terror policies of the Israeli Army, secret services and the Israeli-built 'Army of the South'" but that even if permission to visit the area were denied, meetings in Beirut with the

trained in Palestinian camps in the Middle East. She was elected to the European Parliament in June as the Greens picked up 8.2 percent of the West German popular vote.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Whisky From Bulgaria? Just Label It Red

The Associated Press

LONDON — A British business organization alleged Friday that fake Scotch whisky was being produced in Bulgaria and exported by a government-run company.

The Confederation of British Industry said the Bulgarian authorities had failed to act against manufacturers of counterfeit Johnnie Walker Scotch after a shipment of 22,500 cases of the whisky was seized by customs officials this year at an Italian port.

lacked the words "Produce of Scotland," but had everything else, with bottles, caps and cardboard cases closely resembling the real thing, a spokesman for the British trade group said.

The counterfeiters said transport documents showed the goods were sent from the Bulgarian capital of Sofia by Despred, the Communist government's forwarding company.

Plamen Woyonovskiy, press attaché at the Bulgarian Embassy, said Friday he was "aware of the case."

Distillers Co., which makes Johnnie Walker, says the smell and color of the Bulgarian product are like Scotch, but that it is actually a mixture of chemical alcohol and a whiskey base.

The counterfeiters said transport documents showed the goods were sent from the Bulgarian capital of Sofia by Despred, the Communist government's forwarding company.

A Distillers spokesman said only small telltale signs, such as a green tinge to the glass, indicated the product was fake. Scotch whisky is Britain's biggest export to Bulgaria, worth \$4.16 million a year.

The bottles had fake Johnnie Walker labels that

## INSIDE

■ Educators and politicians are urging earlier education for U.S. children. Page 3.

■ The trade deficit in the United States widened to a record \$32.9 billion in the latest quarter. Page 9.

■ Tomorrow

Is Poland's General Jaruzelski a puppet or a patriot? Poles have not yet rendered a verdict.



## Volunteers March into U.S. Army at New Cadence

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

of what the army calls the lean, green, mean fighting machine.

THE DeLand 30 illuminate many of the things that are both encouraging and disheartening about the U.S. military and the way it advertises, recruits, trains, disciplines and deploys. Most are denizens of what the Pentagon



Gerald All kissing his mother, June, in DeLand, Florida, just after he was recruited this year for the U.S. Army...

DeLAND, Florida — Ronald Logan was ready to be a soldier.

He wore a T-shirt, a gift from his mother, which read: "Join the Army — Travel to exotic, distant lands; meet exciting, unusual people — and kill them." Under duress, he promised his father that he would peel off the shirt before arriving at boot camp in Missouri.

As the Greyhound bus to Jacksonville, Florida, wheeled into the depot on June 27, young Logan pumped dad's hand, kissed mom goodbye and hugged the teary siblings, who whispered, "Goodbye, Ronnie," from the family's yellow Chevy van. It was a ritual as old as Homer, a nation's youth marching off to war, or peace, or both.

It also was a ritual repeated 142,300 times in fiscal 1984. It was the best recruiting year in the decade since the draft ended, as the U.S. Army lured even more bright, able-bodied young men and women than it had hoped.

Thirty of those recruits joined the army last summer in this drab, central Florida town. This is their tale, how and why they became part

goon calls "the higher mental categories." Most are bright, ambitious, patriotic, four-square.

In the months after induction, they would crawl through the Alabama mud, sleep in the Carolina rain, sweat under the Missouri sun. They would learn to distinguish the gold oak leaf insignias of majors from the silver oak leaves of lieutenant colonels.

They would do pushups by the dozens, by the hundreds, by the thousands. They would master the M-16 rifle, the M-203 grenade launcher, the Claymore mine.

A few would excel; a few would wash out. Of the 30 who enlisted, six either never made it to induction or were kicked out of boot camp for physical deficiencies or "failure to adjust to military life."

As a rule of thumb, one-third of the DeLand recruits will fail to complete their first three-year or four-year enlistment terms. Another one-third will get out of the army when their first terms expire, and the final one-third will re-enlist at least once.

One or two may seek the requisite schooling

to become officers; another one or two may become senior noncommissioned officers with a sleeve full of stripes and an eventual 30-year hitch.

As with the army's enlisted ranks generally, the DeLand recruits hail from a relatively narrow spectrum of American society. None are from the upper or upper-middle classes. Their enlistments are for largely economic reasons — in search of a job, a skill or cash for college.

As the concept of citizen-soldiers drawn from the entire republic becomes more obsolete, there are questions about the U.S. Army that can only be answered absolutely in the smoke and steel of combat. Among the foremost: Will today's soldiers, enticed into enlistment with pecuniary incentives, fight and die with the requisite selfless zeal? Do the enlisted ranks nurture the appropriate "combat ethic?"

Furthermore, is the disproportionate percentage of blacks in the army — now 31 percent of enlisted troops, or nearly three times the proportion of the U.S. population — consistent with Thomas Paine's warning that "those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must undergo the fatigue of supporting it?"

Some wonder whether American society, having bought itself an army, is ignorant of its values and indifferent to its fate. And is it reasonable to expect that when one soldier in 10 now is a woman, they will truly avoid combat when the shooting starts?

Finally, many in and out of the Pentagon wonder how long the "golden age of recruiting" can endure in the face of a demographic slump that will see the number of young American males fall off in the next decade. Will there be enough smart, motivated soldiers to fill the

Finally, many in and out of the Pentagon wonder how long the "golden age of recruiting" can endure in the face of a demographic slump that will see the number of young American males fall off in the next decade. Will there be enough smart, motivated soldiers to fill the

Finally, many in and out of the Pentagon wonder how long the "golden age of recruiting" can endure in the face of a demographic slump that will see the number of young American males fall off in the next decade. Will there be enough smart, motivated soldiers to fill the

Finally, many in and out of the Pentagon wonder how long the "golden age of recruiting" can endure in the face of a demographic slump that will see the number of young American males fall off in the next decade. Will there be enough smart, motivated soldiers to fill the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

...and months later with his M-16 on the rifle course at Fort Jackson, where he went through his basic training.



# In Israel, Even Some of His Foes Want Sharon to Win Libel Case

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

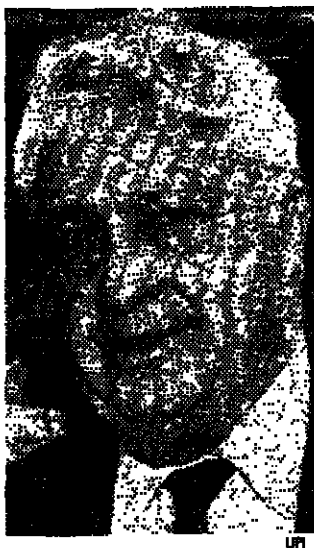
**JERUSALEM** — As his libel case against Time magazine unfolds in a courtroom half a world away, some of Ariel Sharon's courtmen find themselves caught between two impulses.

On the one hand, Mr. Sharon's opponents in Israel would not mind seeing Time defeat him in court, thus leaving unchallenged the finding of the Israeli commission of inquiry that he was indirectly responsible for the massacre of Palestinian civilians by Christian Phalangists at two Lebanese refugee camps.

But there also is broad sentiment that Time magazine libeled Mr. Sharon and, indirectly, Israel. Many of Mr. Sharon's enemies, not to mention his supporters, would love to see the famous general slay the American media dragon in its own backyard.

"There is a feeling among many people that this trial is the right cause, against the right medium, but not necessarily by the right man," said Ehud Olmert, a Likud member of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, who has testified against Time.

"But even Sharon's worst ene-



Ariel Sharon

emies say they would rather face the political consequences of his success than his defeat, because ultimately every Israeli believes that what Time said was not accurate. There is still enormous bitterness among many Israelis over what they saw as biased coverage of the country's 1982 invasion of Lebanon. The press still publishes letters to the editor complaining about the

American reporting of two years ago.

"Success of Sharon at the trial will refute many slanders against the state of Israel and the people of Israel," Justice Minister Moshe Nissim said Tuesday on Israel radio.

Time magazine, unlike many other American news organizations, is seen in Israel, where its international edition has about 20,000 subscribers. For some Israelis, Time has, justly or unjustly, come to embody all the alleged shortcomings of Western press coverage of Israel.

"Time is so disliked here that it has the capacity to make people who despise Sharon want him to win," said Ze'ev Chafetz, a former head of Israel's Government Press Office and the author of a recent book attacking American reporting in the Middle East.

Mr. Chafetz cited what he described as Time's frequently negative, and even incorrect, portrayals of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin and its often "indulgent" attitude toward the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Sharon sued Time Inc. for libel after the magazine reported in February 1983 that he had discussed with Christian Phalangist

militia leaders, shortly before the massacre of Palestinians, the need to avenge the killing of Lebanon's president-elect, Bashir Gemayel.

Time said it based its article in part on a secret appendix of the Kahan Commission inquiry report, the Israeli investigation of the massacre.

The trial has also spawned controversy because the government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres paid for the airline tickets of Mr. Sharon and his wife to New York and has paid for their hotel expenses since the trial began five weeks ago.

The cabinet has taken the approach that Mr. Sharon is on official business in connection with his role as minister of industry and trade. Cabinet sources say that neither Mr. Peres nor the Likud leader, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, wanted to challenge Mr. Sharon when he asked to go to New York for the trial and official business.

The sources indicated that Mr. Peres did not want to risk destroying his fragile national unity cabinet over the matter and Mr. Shamir did not want to antagonize Mr. Sharon before what is expected to be an eventual showdown between the men over the Likud leadership.

But Mr. Sharon's staunchest critics think that his trial only has

served to dredge up the worst of Israel's past, at the people's expense, solely for Mr. Sharon's personal gain. A member of the leftist Citizens Rights Party on Wednesday petitioned the Israeli Supreme Court to force Mr. Sharon either to come home or take a leave of absence from his cabinet post and pay his own bills in New York.

"Sharon has claimed that the state of Israel is on trial but he did not ask the country — or the government," the minister of police, Haim Bar Lev, told Ha'aretz. "The trial is causing considerable damage to Israel on several fronts."

Apparently stung by this criticism, Mr. Sharon has told the American press that he and his wife were cooking their own meals on a hotplate in their New York hotel room and that if he wins the \$50-million lawsuit he intends to donate the cash to a fund to work against "blood libels" of the Jewish people.

Many Israeli politicians are convinced that Mr. Sharon went to the trouble and expense of the trial for more than legal reasons.

"Sharon is taking to court all the criticism of his role in the war," said Mr. Chafetz, "and if he wins he will make it appear that he is cleared from all of these charges."

## Talks Stall in Lebanon On Israeli Withdrawal

**NAQOURA, Lebanon** — Lebanese and Israeli spokesmen reported no progress Monday at the tenth round of talks on an Israeli troop withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

In Beirut, Prime Minister Rashid Karami again rejected Israeli demands that United Nations peacekeeping troops near the Israeli border take over territory further north after an Israeli withdrawal.

## Doctors Assess Gas Effects

(Continued from Page 1)

permanent eye damage for many victims.

He said prompt and effective treatment by Indian doctors had saved many people's sight. Among the treatments used was the mass administration of atropine, two or three times a day, to dilate pupils. If this had not been done, he said, a membrane would have grown between the undilated tissue around the pupil and the cornea, causing blindness.

Dr. Halberg said a significant minority of victims have seriously impaired vision. He called it opacity, or a clouding of the cornea, which manifests itself as visible white spots. There are also a few cases of total blindness, he said.

## Half of Poison Is Processed

More than half of the methyl isocyanate had been neutralized by Monday evening, Reuters reported from Bhopal. Arjun Singh, chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state, said half the chemical had been converted into pesticide since Sunday.

"We say no," Mr. Karami said Monday. "We in Lebanon are not about to give up our sovereignty."

At the headquarters of the 5,000-man UN peacekeeping force in the border village of Naqoura, a spokesman for the Lebanese negotiators said they still were demanding that Israel allow the Lebanese Army to deploy down to the Israeli border.

An Israeli spokesman, Yona Gazit, said, "I can't say there is much progress." The sides have been virtually deadlocked since talks began on Nov. 8.

The Lebanese delegation also protested an Israeli security sweep through several Shiite Moslem villages under UN control north of Naqoura on Thursday.

UN sources said that two more of those injured in the Israeli raid had died of their wounds, bringing the total fatalities to five — three women, a man and a 14-year-old girl.

The Lebanese spokesman said: "Israel's arbitrary attacks persist in disregard of the UN presence. On one hand, they try to expand the UN role, on the other to violate it."

In the event of a withdrawal, Israel demands that a strengthened UN force move north from the area south of the Litani River which it has controlled since an Israeli invasion in 1978.

Israel wants the area south of the Litani controlled by the 2,200-man Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia.

Mr. Karami said that he knew from the Naqoura talks that "the Israelis were intent on splitting the south into two."

Meanwhile, shelling was reported Monday in the Iktim al-Kharoub region just north of Israeli lines, 26 kilometers (16 miles) south of Beirut.



Police clear a vehicle in front of a house in Bourail, New Caledonia, where five people, including two policemen, were injured Sunday night in a fire in which bottled gas exploded.

## French Envoy to Nouméa Is Criticized

The Associated Press

**NOUMEA, New Caledonia** — Edgard Pisani, the French special envoy who is seeking an end to violence on New Caledonia, concluded three days of talks Monday on the island's future in the face of criticism that he has failed to restore public order or condemn recent unrest.

Jacques Lafleur, head of the anti-independence Rally for Caledonia in the Republic, said after a surprise meeting with Mr. Pisani that the situation in New Caledonia remained unacceptable.

The French High Commission, meanwhile, reported that five people, including two police officers,

were seriously injured when a house caught fire in the west coast town of Bourail on the main island. Police did not know what had started the fire, but about 100 people staged a protest outside the Bourail town hall to complain about poor security.

Scores of homes and businesses have been set on fire across the island during the recent unrest. Three of the wounded were critically hurt when bottled gas containers in the burning house caught fire, police said.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which claims to represent most of the native Kanak people, is demanding independence from France. Independence

is opposed by the French, Polynesian and Asian residents who make up 57 percent of the island's 145,000 people.

Twelve people have been killed in political violence since late November.

In a letter to Mr. Pisani, Mr. Lafleur said law and order must be restored. He criticized Mr. Pisani for failing to condemn the growing number of house burnings, looting and attacks on people.

The island's territorial assembly said Mr. Pisani had agreed to meet with it for talks on the island's future on Dec. 26. Mr. Pisani is to present a proposal on New Caledonia's future on Jan. 5.

**HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES**  
33, AV. GEORGE V (8e)  
from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., incl. Sundays  
EXHIBITION SALE  
OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL  
PERSIAN CARPETS  
from  
Iranian Gallery  
and  
Maison de l'Iran  
at  
**WHOLESALE PRICES**  
Until end of December

The finest  
Scotch Whisky  
money can buy

CHARLES WATSON & CO. LTD.  
LEITH SCOTLAND  
FOR ORDERS AND INFORMATION

## U.S. Hostage Was Sure Hijackers Would Kill Him

By Bill Peterson  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — A U.S. government auditor who was beaten and held for six days on a hijacked Kuwaiti airliner said Monday that he ate a last meal with his captors and was certain he was going to die with them.

Charles Kapar was the only one of three U.S. Agency for International Development employees on the plane to survive the hijacking. He said that after he was beaten several times, he told his captors that he was a high-ranking government official.

"I had nothing to lose," he said during a press conference at the State Department. "I was practically dead."

Mr. Kapar, 57, said the hijackers were "extremely upset" and that their leader threatened to kill him. "I told the lead hijacker, 'I may die, but you're going to die too,'" Mr. Kapar said. "I told him that to his face."

"Well, if I'm going to die, give me my last dinner," Mr. Kapar recalled saying. He said the hijackers cut the ropes binding him, and "we all had our last dinner together."



Charles Kapar

as if we were brothers. They took care of my wounds."

"These people are strange," he said. "I think they are sort of mad. They were planning to do some-

thing very, very tragic at the last moment."

Mr. Kapar's colleagues, William L. Stanford and Charles F. Hegna, were shot to death by the hijackers after the plane was seized Dec. 4 on a flight from Dubai to Karachi, Pakistan. They were buried Monday at Arlington Memorial Cemetery.

Mr. Kapar, who lives in Arlington, Virginia, also said he was "sort of bored" during the final hours as the hijackers moved through the airliner tearing apart seats and smashing baggage.

"I almost fell asleep I was so bored," he said. "I don't know why. Maybe, it was just exhaustion."

Mr. Kapar said he and John Costa, a New York businessman, did not realize what was going on until they noticed an Iranian medic struggling with one of the hijackers.

"We heard some shots from the

front part of the plane," he said. "Then we heard a loud bang."

Mr. Costa and the British pilot, John Henry Clark, unloosed the red nylon ropes on Mr. Kapar's arms, he said, and "We all got up and started running like hell."

Mr. Kapar spoke in a soft, relaxed voice as his Vietnamese-born wife, Pham Thi Nga, sat at his side. He appeared to be in good physical condition, although his left eye was still red from the beatings.

He said he saw no evidence of collusion between the four hijackers and Iranian officials during his six days of captivity. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other administration officials have accused the Iranians of waiting too long to act.

Mr. Kapar said "the very least" that Iranian officials could do was to have the four hijackers "tried as murderers."

"I think the widows of these two men deserve an answer as to why their husbands were killed," he said.

Shipping sources said that the Aegis ship was managed by the Agis shipping line of Piraeus, Greece, and that it regularly visited Gulf ports.

The sources said Iraq was responsible for three of the five attacks on commercial shipping since Dec. 3, and Iran was responsible for an attack on a small Kuwaiti supply boat on Dec. 8.

## Man Killed, 7 Injured In Northern Ireland

United Press International

**BELFAST** — One man was shot to death and seven soldiers were injured in an explosion and gun battle near the Northern Ireland town of Armagh on Monday, police said. A second man was detained.

The dead man was a civilian who was shot by police near the village of Blackwaterstown. Police said the shooting happened after a joint patrol of police and soldiers from the Ulster Defense Regiment was hit by a land mine explosion.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Wellington to Bar U.S. Nuclear Ships

**WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP)** — The U.S. government is to be told shortly in a formal note that visits to New Zealand by its warships that are nuclear-powered or carry nuclear arms are "out of the question," Prime Minister David Lange said Monday.

Mr. Lange, who heads the ruling Labor government, said he expected a request early next year for specific vessels to visit at the end of the "Sea Eagle" exercise, which will be held off the Queensland coast in February and March under the Anzus pact. Warships from Australia, New Zealand and the United States, which are the three members of the pact, are to participate, but nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels would not come to New Zealand after the exercise, Mr. Lange said.

He said the government would make an assessment as to whether vessels were carrying nuclear arms, since U.S. policy is neither to confirm nor deny the presence of such weapons aboard specific ships.

### Shuttle News Coverage to Be Limited

**CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI)** — News coverage of military space shuttle missions, including Discovery's flight next month to ferry a U.S. Air Force payload into orbit, will be severely limited to protect national security, officials said Monday.

Discovery is scheduled to take off Jan. 23, but under an agreement between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Air Force the exact launch time will not be disclosed to prevent Soviet ground stations from tracking the shuttle and its satellite payload.

"We are working to deny our adversaries any information that might reveal the identity or missions" of Defense Department payloads, said the chief air force spokesman, General Richard Abel. He admonished reporters not to speculate on the nature of Discovery's cargo.

### Greece Plans to Move Border Troops

**ATHENS (AP)** — A government spokesman said Monday that Greece plans to redeploy its armed forces from the Bulgarian border to the Turkish border, saying the danger to its security comes from the east, not from the north.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu outlined his country's position Saturday in off-the-cuff remarks to members of his ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement party. The remarks were published Monday in the pro-government daily newspaper, Eleftherotypia.

The government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said Monday that the government was working on a new defense policy proposal "which will be finalized at a meeting of the government Council on Foreign Affairs and Defense, most probably after the Christmas and New Year holidays." He did not elaborate.

### U.S. Ends Objection to Poland in IMF

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The Reagan administration said Monday it has formally dropped its opposition to Polish membership in the International Monetary Fund, lifting a sanction imposed after martial law was declared in 1981.

The State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, said the administration had concluded that Poland had carried out its commitment for a general amnesty for members of the Solidarity union movement and others taken into custody after the crackdown.

He said the decision was not affected by the disturbances that followed the use of force on Sunday by Polish authorities to keep the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, from laying a wreath during a ceremony honoring slain workers. He added that the United States hopes Poland's application for IMF membership "will be considered on its merits, including Poland's ability and willingness to fulfill the obligations of IMF membership."

### Half of Peronists Desert Convention

**BUENOS AIRES (Reuters)** — Half the delegates of Argentina's large Peronist party walked out of its weekend convention, highlighting the division that has plagued the party since the death in 1974 of its founder, Juan Peron.

A leading Peronist economist, Eduardo Setti, said Monday that the split could mark "the beginning of the end" for the party, which was Argentina's main political force until its defeat in presidential elections a year ago.

Peronist leaders said about 350 of the 670 party delegates walked out of the convention Saturday night to protest the roughneck tactics of a faction led by old-time union chiefs and representatives of major industrial centers. The party was founded in 1945 by Peron, who led it to victory three times in presidential elections. When he died in office 10 years ago, Isabel Peron, his wife, took over as president and leader of the party. She was removed in a military coup in 1976. The convention re-elected her as the party leader.

### U.S. Group Doubts POWs Still Alive

**HONOLULU (UPI)** — Six U.S. congressmen who recently completed a six-day visit to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos have said they doubted that Americans captured during the Vietnam War were still alive.

The congressmen also said they believed that the U.S. government should not support Pol Pot, the deposed Cambodian leader, and called for his removal from power. "Pol Pot destroyed some three million people from 1975 to 1978. If any American had been in that area at that time it is very unlikely they would have survived that,"

"The possibility of Americans being held against their will in any of these countries, I believe, is very remote," said Representative Larry J. Hopkins, Republican of Kentucky, who cited the Kampuchea area of Cambodia where "Pol Pot destroyed some three million people from 1975 to 1978. If any American had been in that area at that time it is very unlikely they would have survived that."

### Barbie Trial Expected to Start in 1985

**PARIS (AP)** — The trial of Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo chief in Lyon during World War II, probably will take place during the coming year, according to Serge Klarsfeld, the French lawyer who represents the families of Barbie's alleged victims.

"The investigating magistrate has almost finished taking testimony from witnesses and he should be ready with the indictment by mid-January," Mr. Klarsfeld said Monday at a news conference. "That means that even if there is an appeal, the trial should get under way by late spring or early fall 1985."

Mr. Barbie, 71, is imprisoned in Lyon awaiting trial on charges of crimes against humanity. He was expelled from Bolivia and brought back to France in February 1983. He had lived in Bolivia since 1951.

### Grenade Injures 3 at Tel Aviv Market

**TEL AVIV (UPI)** — A grenade exploded just outside Tel Aviv's main produce market Monday and injured three people, Israeli radio and police spokesmen said.

Witnesses reported seeing one or two men fleeing after the late afternoon blast at a busy stop in central Tel Aviv. The area, which is busy during the day, was practically deserted at the time of the blast.

The radio said the grenade was hurled from behind the wall surrounding the wholesale market. The injured people were taken to a nearby hospital. There was no word on their condition.

### Bahamas Panel Said to Be Undecided

**NASSAU, Bahamas (NYT)** — A report on Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling says that after an investigation of more than a year, a three-member panel has been unable to determine whether he took bribes from drug smugglers, according to prominent Bahamians who have seen excerpts.

But they said that in the report two of the three members of a royal commission said it was apparent that, from 1977 to 1983, the prime minister's spending "far exceeded his income."

The reported excerpts said that evidence gathered by the commission "suggested that the existence of influence-peddling was well known within and without" the governing Progressive Liberal Party.

### For the Record

A British high court allowed two West Berliners on Monday to challenge the construction of a British Army firing range at an airfield near their home. The two, Gunter Trawnik, 64, and Louise Reimelt, 69, say the range, due to open in January at the Gatow airfield near the East German border, would cause intolerable noise and health hazards. (Reuters)

The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, and his fellow Soviet, Gary Kasparov, agreed to a draw Monday after the 20th move in the 334 game of their title match in Moscow. Mr. Karpov, who leads 5-1, needs one more victory to retain his title. (AP)

Relatives of seven Japanese passengers killed when a South Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet plane last year filed a \$3.7-million lawsuit Monday in Tokyo against Korean Air Lines. (AP)

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq on Monday ended a campaign tour of Pakistan before Wednesday's referendum on his Islamization policies. (Reuters)

Nikolai Ryzhkov, 20, a Russian soldier who deserted in Afghanistan and later denounced the Soviet Union's "dirty war" there, now wants to return home and will do so soon, the U.S. State Department and the Soviet Embassy in Washington said Monday. Two Soviet deserters who had been living in Britain returned to their homeland last month. (AP)

(Continued from Page 1)

Shiite Moslem group Amal would provide "fresh arguments" to protest being excluded.

"In Beirut," the Tilgner working paper said, "there will be a press conference at which we will condemn the Israeli terror in south Lebanon and demand the unconditional, immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces."

It detailed meetings in Damascus with various Palestine Liberation Organization guerrilla groups and what was described as "the

extraparlimentary Palestinian opposition."

In Israel itself, the visit was to concentrate on meetings with "the Israeli peace movement," which the working paper labeled "Zionist in its great majority."

"I do not consider meetings with representatives of the Israeli government worth striving for," wrote Mr. Tilgner. "Reason: As long as the Israeli government does not recognize the PLO we should minimize as far as possible contacts with official representatives of the state of Israel."

Giving the outlines for a final press conference in Tel Aviv, the document read: "The Israeli leadership is not only responsible for the banishment of the Palestinians, oppression and terror in the occupied territories, denial of democratic conditions in the Israeli areas, it also bears full responsibility for the impending bloodbath in the Middle East if it does not decisively change its policies."

The document drew a protest from Israel's ambassador to Bonn, Yitzhak Ben Ari, who accused Mr. Tilgner of reverting to a primitive form of "Jews Out" anti-Semitism.

"We live in the illusion that racism and anti-Semitism in this country are of no significance," the ambassador said in a statement. "The so-called strategy paper of the Greens teaches us otherwise."

At a congress in Hamburg this month, Rudolph Bahro, a party guru and strategist, caused an uproar among delegates when he declared that the Greens' steady rise was similar to that of the Nazis in the last years of the Weimar Republic.

Politicians in the governing Christian Democratic Party have occasionally labeled the Greens "Nazis," an epithet that the young party rejects.

Once the document was publicized, the Greens' press spokesman, Heinz Suhr, disavowed it,

Best  
TAX-FREE  
EXPORT PRICES  
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS  
BAGS • SCARVES • HATS  
FASHION ACCESSORIES

**MICHEL SWISS**  
16, RUE DE LA PAIX  
PARIS  
2nd Floor, Elevator  
FLAMING MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT  
FREE SAMPLES  
Phone: 261 71 71

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**  
For Life, Academic & Work Experience  
You may qualify for  
B.A., M.A. or S.D. DOCTORATE  
Send detailed resume  
for a free evaluation.  
**PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY**  
1800 Wilshire Blvd. (4th Fl.) Bldg. C, Suite 100  
Los Angeles, CA 90010



## Leader of Cuban Exiles In U.S. Organizing Unit To Fight in Nicaragua

By Larry Rohrer  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Cuban exile leader says he has begun organizing a Cuban detachment to fight alongside Nicaraguan rebels seeking the overthrow of the Sandinista government.

The exile leader, Huber Matos, a close associate of Fidel Castro in the Cuban revolution who later broke with him and spent two decades in prison, said in a telephone interview Friday that "we are undertaking an effort to assure a permanent presence of Cuban combatants from our movement at the front."

He added, "This is also our war, since they, like us, are fighting against Castro and the Russians."

Mr. Matos said he had just returned to the United States after six weeks on the Honduras-Nicaragua border with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest and most active of the groups fighting the Managua government.

Initially, Mr. Matos said, the Cuban exile unit will consist of "about 50 fighters." He said volunteers would be drawn from Cuban-American veterans of the U.S. Army as well as from former guerrillas who served under him in Cuba.

Mr. Matos, 66, is a former schoolteacher who became prominent as one of the most daring and skilled of the guerrilla commanders who fought alongside Mr. Castro in the mid-1950s. After Mr. Castro seized power in January 1959, Mr. Matos was appointed military governor of Camaguey province.

In October 1959, Mr. Matos resigned to protest what he said was growing Communist influence in the Cuban government and armed forces. He was arrested on treason charges and sentenced to prison after a court-martial in which the main witness against him was Mr. Castro.

Mr. Matos spent 20 years in Cu-

ban jails. After his release in 1979, he came to the United States and emerged as a leading anti-Castro activist. Early in November, Mr. Matos left for Central America on what he called "a mission of solidarity" in support of the anti-Sandinista forces.

An associate, Mario Villar Rojas, said Mr. Matos was "carrying his message to the guerrillas and the peasants, talking of his experience as a combatant and what it is like to have a regime that appears to be democratic and then passes on to something else."

Mr. Matos says he accompanied rebel forces on missions into Nueva Segovia and Jinotega provinces in northern Nicaragua, but that he did not carry arms.

He said he left the guerrillas last week, at their request, to begin a campaign of support for their military effort. Nicaraguan Democratic Force leaders have recently complained that congressional restrictions on covert U.S. aid have hurt them and limited their activities.

In the past, much of the money and supplies for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force and other anti-Sandinista groups has come from the Central Intelligence Agency. But Mr. Matos said his group was "totally independent" of the CIA.

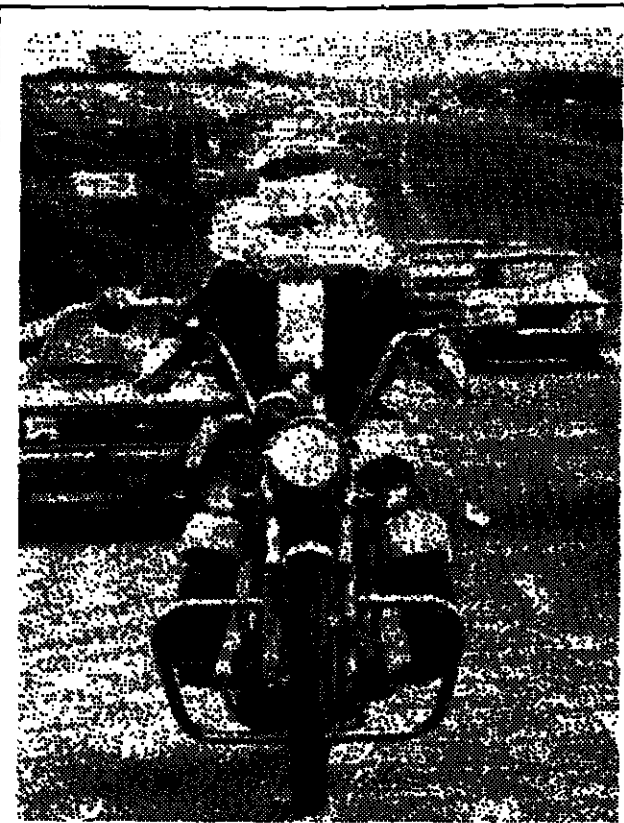
**Congressional Inquiry**  
Congressional aides said Sunday that Congress was investigating reports that U.S. Army helicopters may have ferried CIA-funded rebels along Nicaragua's northern border, The Los Angeles Times reported.

In the most recent of several such reports, the father of a helicopter crewman who died in a crash last year said his son told him of transporting guerrillas around the Central American jungles in 1982 and 1983.

"They picked up armed men and took them places," said William Alvey of Morganfield, Kentucky, whose 26-year-old son, Warrant Officer Donald Alvey, was killed in March 1983. Mr. Alvey said his son had told him of several secret missions, apparently in Honduras, where the rebels are based.

A Pentagon spokesman Sunday refused to comment on the reported transport operations except to say that U.S. troops in Honduras were under strict orders to keep away from combat.

An aide to Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York and chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense, said the panel was looking into the reports.



**HIGH-TECH RUDOLPH** — This Santa Claus, Lance Read, 31, has opted for modern means of transport to get to work in a San Diego, California, shopping mall.

## Earlier Schooling Urged in U.S.

Evidence Cited That 3- to 5-year-olds Gain by Instruction

By Edward B. Fiske  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Educators and political leaders in the United States are showing a growing interest in the instruction of 3- to 5-year-olds in light of mounting evidence that it results in better-adjusted children and reduced public spending over the long run.

Gordon M. Ambach, the commissioner of education in New York, and Gerald Tirozzi, his counterpart in Connecticut, recently endorsed the idea of starting formal schooling at the age of 4 rather than 6, the current practice.

The emerging focus on early childhood education is a product of several forces, including the current wave of education legislation in virtually every state. "Most of the focus thus far has been on high schools," said Michael Kirst, a professor of education at Stanford University. "There's a growing realization that you really have to start much earlier."

In addition, with more women entering the work force, the number of children already in preschool programs is growing.

The movement for some sort of

universal system of child care has also benefited from growing evidence that "early intervention" programs not only have significant long-term effects, especially among disadvantaged students, but also more than pay for themselves in economic terms.

The most definitive research has come from the Perry Pre-School Project in Ypsilanti, Michigan, which in the early 1960s began offering one to two years of education to 3-year-olds from impoverished backgrounds who had below-average IQs of 60 to 90.

Researchers from the High-Scope Educational Research Foundation began tracking a group of 123 children who are now 19 years old. In a recent study, "Changed Lives," they reported that children in the preschool program graduated from high school and went on to jobs or further education at nearly twice the rate of children in a control group who did not take part.

They also found fewer arrests, detentions and teen-age pregnancies among graduates of the preschool program, which is still operating.

On the basis of analyses of school, police and welfare records,

the researchers found that while the program cost \$4,818 per child in 1981 dollars, Ypsilanti saved an estimated \$3,100 per child because students in the program required less remedial teaching and other social services.

The study said that even though the children were in the program only a year or so, they emerged with a sense of confidence and control of their environment that led to higher expectations and better performance once they had reached elementary school. "This better performance is visible to everyone: the child, the teacher, the parents and other children," it said.

Similar results have been reported elsewhere. A study of four Colorado school districts, for example, found that the costs of preschool programs were recouped within one year through reduced need for special education.

Enrollment in preschool programs has been growing consistently in the United States for more than a decade. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the number of 3- and 4-year-olds in formal programs nearly doubled from 1970 to 1982, from 21 percent to 36 percent. Enrollment of 5-year-olds in preschool programs went from 69 percent to 83 percent in the same period.

The major source of funds for programs for 3- and 4-year-olds is the U.S. government, which provides assistance in the form of direct aid to families, assistance to state or local governments, or tax credits. An estimated 4.4 million such children, or 63 percent, receive some form of U.S. assistance. The best-known program is Head Start, which has a budget of nearly \$1 billion and serves 362,000 pre-kindergarten children.

The question of how to organize the care and education of preschool children has frequently pitted those who run day-care centers against teachers and school administrators, both of whom have sought control of new programs.

The day-care community argues that the care of young children should be viewed as an extension of family structures, with the emphasis on flexible programs that stress social as well as intellectual skills. Public schools, they argue, are too structured, authoritarian and focused on mental skills to meet the broad developmental needs of young children.

Teachers and others, however, argue that they are fully capable of adapting to the special needs of younger children. Moreover, they say, public schools, because they are already established in every community, offer the only realistic delivery system for widespread care of young children.

## Doctor Says Schroeder's Spirits Have Improved

United Press International

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — William J. Schroeder, the artificial heart patient who has been depressed since suffering a stroke, talked Monday with a psychiatrist who said his spirits were better.

Mr. Schroeder, who impressed doctors soon after receiving his mechanical heart with his jokes and cravings for milkshakes and beer, has been untalkative and sleepy since suffering a stroke Thursday.

Dr. Lawrence R. Mudd, who visited Mr. Schroeder on Monday, said, "He's doing better." He declined to discuss Mr. Schroeder's condition further.

Doctors consider a strong attitude one of the keys to Mr. Schroeder's recovery from the Nov. 25 heart implantation.

Robert Irvine, a spokesman for Humana Hospital-Audubon, said Mr. Schroeder's vital signs continued to be stable Monday. He also said that Mr. Schroeder, 52, got out of bed with assistance twice on Sunday for the first time since the stroke.

Dr. Allan M. Lansing, chairman of Humana Heart Institute International, said that tests showed Mr. Schroeder had recovered physically from the stroke, which temporarily paralyzed his right side and slurred his speech.

Dr. Lansing also said that he differed with Dr. William C. DeVries, the surgeon who implanted the artificial heart, over possible causes of the stroke.

Dr. DeVries had said there was strong chance that the cause was a blood clot from the artificial heart or one of its valves. Dr. Lansing said another possible cause was a narrowing of the arteries in Mr. Schroeder's brain partly caused by his diabetes.

## Berkeley Radicalism Takes Power in City Hall

By Maura Dolan  
Los Angeles Times Service

BERKELEY, California — Mayor Eugene Newport paused when a reporter asked him if he considered himself a Marxist.

"I'm not quite sure I understand what a Marxist is," said Mr. Newport, his voice trailing. "I mean, I know people who are Marxists. So, would he label himself a Marxist?"

"No."

After a moment of silence, he chuckled. "Anything else you want to know before the revolution?"

The revolution in Berkeley is taking place at City Hall, where for the first time, leftist radicals, led by Mr. Newport, a self-described socialist, command a majority on the city council. While the rest of the United States was voting in November to send President Ronald Reagan back to the White House, residents here were electing the most leftist city council in Berkeley's history.

The new council, now controlled by members of a coalition called Berkeley Citizens Action, is further to the left than the councils of the mid-1970s, which debated whether the American flag should be saluted and the B-1 bomber built and quibbled over whether manholes should be called person-holes.

Since taking office earlier this month, the council has extended city fringe benefits to municipal employees' live-in lovers (homosexual or heterosexual), established binding arbitration in city labor negotiations, placed controls on landlords that in some cases will require a one-year notice for evictions and proposed a

moratorium on the opening of fast-food restaurants.

At the same time, the council has unraveled the policies of the liberal Democrats, who controlled the council for 20 years.

Elected at a time when this city of 103,000 is becoming a town of gourmet restaurants and trendy boutiques, the radicals have pledged to prevent affluent young professionals from displacing low-income minorities and to stop commercial development near the campus of the University of California.

Members of the business community are nervous. Deborah Ritchey, president of Berkeley's Chamber of Commerce, said she is trying to look at the bright side.

"It's not the end of the world," she said with a sigh. "You can try to eradicate capitalism in one town but you can't make capitalism go away all together."

The leftist sweep follows a period that many believed marked the end of radicalism in this university town, birthplace of the free speech and anti-war movements of the 1960s. In recent years, the opening of gourmet coffee bean shops attracted more excitement than campus protests.

But Berkeley has remained a strongly liberal community. In June, a plurality of the city's voters lined up behind the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson in the Democratic primary.

Founded in 1974, the Berkeley Citizens Action is a coalition of tenants, students, peace activists, minority groups, homosexuals and the elderly — "the disenfranchised," as one member described its supporters. The organization is closely aligned with U.S. Representative Ronald

V. Dellums, a Democrat, who is considered Berkeley's "dean of the left."

In 1982, voters adopted an initiative supported by the Berkeley Citizens Action that changed the date of municipal elections from April to coincide with general elections in November, a move that was widely credited with paving the way for the coalition's victory. In November, students and lower-income residents vote in larger numbers, giving the coalition an edge over the more moderate vote of homeowners.

In this year's election, the Berkeley Citizens Action represented itself as the Democratic Party even though the more moderate candidates on a rival slate were also Democrats.

Members of both slates cited the demise of the local daily paper, the Berkeley Gazette, as a factor in the coalition's victory. The Gazette aggressively covered local politics and often editorially endorsed opponents of the Berkeley Citizens Action.

How the BCA will adjust to power is a matter of debate. Some see the organization, with members in eight of the nine council seats, moving closer to the center, speculation that Mayor Newport dismisses.

Although realtors, landlords, developers and large corporations are not expected ever to feel comfortable with the coalition, many small and medium-sized businesses in Berkeley were not dismayed by the election results.

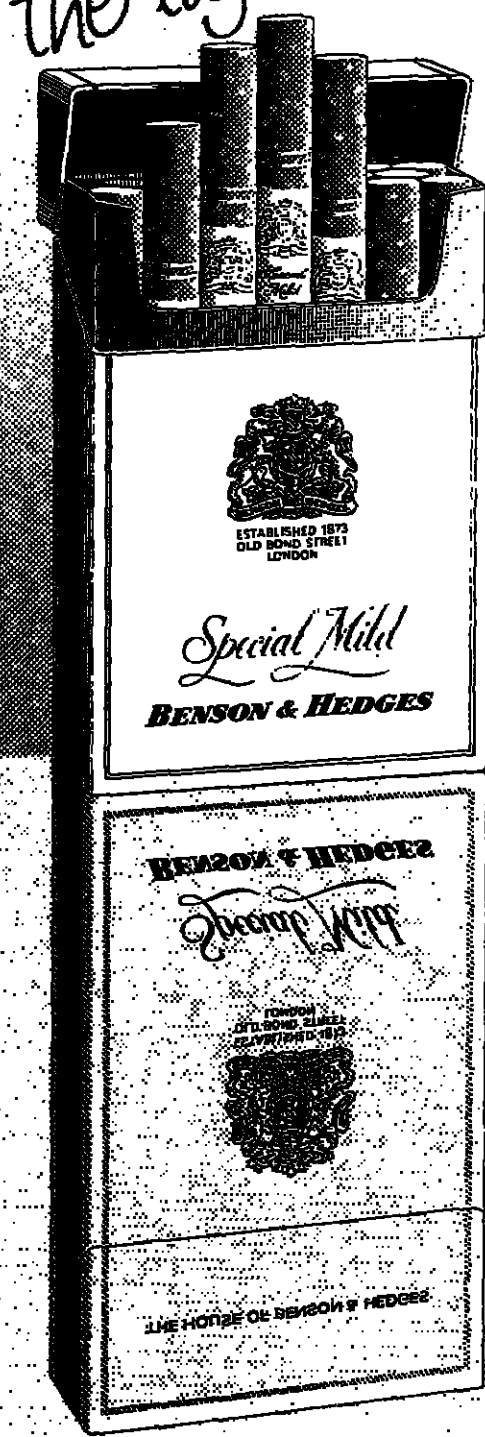
"So maybe I'll have to meet a quota and hire an Asian, handicapped, lesbian student who has been to Hanoi," said Tim Boerner, 32, who owns a car dealership and a home in Berkeley. "If that's what I have to do to stay in Berkeley, I'll do it."

## Air Lanka BUSINESS PLUS. A class of its own.

You've never experienced a Business Class like ours.  
The sum total of the best that Business Class has to offer.  
Widely spaced seats plus a first class cuisine. Silver service plus free champagne. Priority check-in plus a 30 kg luggage allowance. Plus a host of other features.  
It all adds up to the best deal in 'business' travel.  
But don't take our word for it.  
Check it out for yourself. AIRLANKA



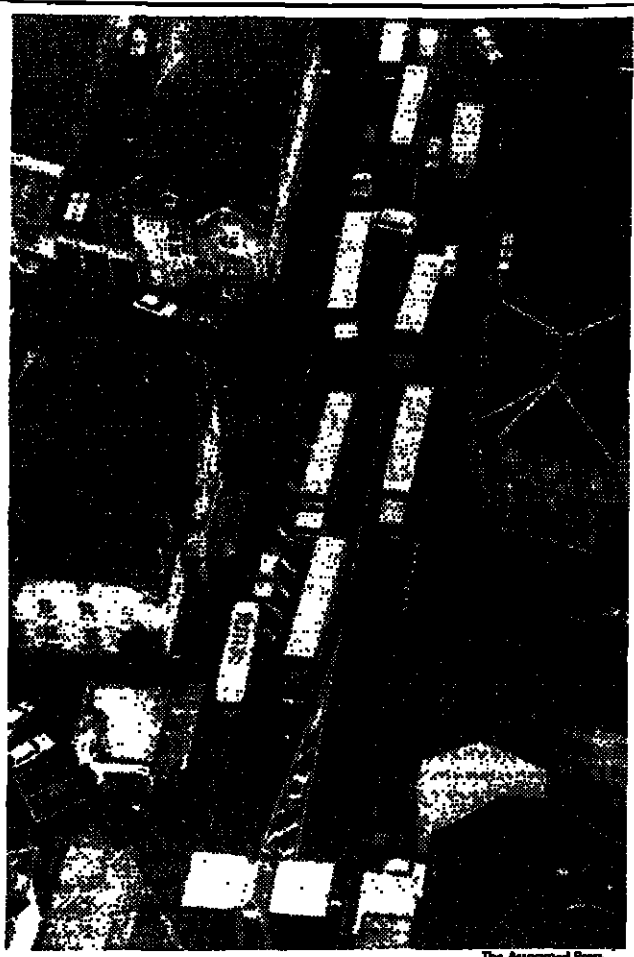
Reflect on the lighter side.



The Benson & Hedges  
low tar cigarette

Created and perfected by the House of Benson & Hedges





French trucks blocking a frontier point near Basel.

## Road Tax in Switzerland Sparks Truck Protest on French Border

United Press International

GENEVA — French and Swiss trucks snarled traffic along the 570 kilometers (355 miles) of the French-Swiss frontier Monday to protest a new road tax in Switzerland.

French trucks blocked the French side of main frontier posts to heavy vehicles while Swiss drivers did the same on their side of the border. Automobiles and other small vehicles could get through but the police reported long lines.

The new tax for all trucks and buses using Swiss roads begins Jan. 1 with operators having the choice of paying 15 Swiss francs (\$6) a day or a maximum 3,000 francs (\$1,200) a year. A tax on private cars using Swiss roads will be imposed as well. Neighboring countries, as well as the European Community, road transport associations and Swiss trucking companies charge that the new tax violates international treaties on free movement.

## Soviet Official Seeking Summit With Bigfoot

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — "We will hope that a meeting may still take place," the Soviet official said.

No, not a meeting with American representatives on nuclear arms reductions. Andrei Kozlov has other things in mind.

Mr. Kozlov, who has led expeditions of the Alpine Expedition Department of the Soviet Geographical Society for 13 years, is hoping for a face-to-face meeting with the abominable snowman, and he hopes to lure him with "aromatic bait" and then tame him.

Why? To prove that the creature exists.

The debate about the abominable snowman, known as the yeti in the Himalayas and sometimes called Bigfoot, is not dead in the Soviet Union.

Last April, the news agency Tass quoted Vadim Ranov, which it described as a well-known explorer and member of the Soviet Geographical Society, as stating, "I deny the existence of Bigfoot."

But last week, in an interview with the newspaper Socialist Industry, Mr. Kozlov came out in defense of the abominable snowman.

Since the 1960s, the Alpine Expedition Department has gathered information on the "rediculous" mountain from uninhabited regions of the Caucasus and the Tyan-Shan Mountains.

In the interview, Mr. Kozlov said there had been 5,000 sightings of the creature in the Soviet Union and claimed that about 50 alabaster impressions had been made of its footprints. Based on the sightings and other research, Mr. Kozlov believes the creature is about 2 meters (6 feet, 6 inches) tall, weighs more than 200 kilos (440 pounds) and has a long stride, from 1 to 1½ meters.

He said the creature lives alone, avoiding groups, and inhabits mountain forests, not the snow zone. Hence, he points out, its name is hardly apt.

Mr. Kozlov has also made some precise deductions about the snowman's daily life. It sleeps in the daytime on a bed of grass or branches; toward dusk, it goes off to hunt.

But the snowman is not aggressive by nature, Mr. Kozlov said. It has only attacked humans five times out of the 5,000 sightings and then only when it was attacked, he said.

Mr. Kozlov argued that the snowman is a relic of Neanderthal man who was pushed up into the mountains by the mentally superior Homo sapiens.

Mr. Ranov disputed this argument last April. He said that, according to the theory of evolution, it would be impossible for a species to forget acquired skills such as making stone tools.

Mr. Ranov believes the so-called tracks of the snowman can be explained easily by the effects of the sun's rays on animal footprints. He also said that the hide described as belonging to a snowman fits the description of the blue bear.

In the beginning of his interview, published on Saturday, Mr. Kozlov conceded that members of his team had "become used to critiques and irony," but defended their research. He blamed the press for sensationalizing the story, complaining that "when information about the work of our expeditions appears in the popular press without qualified explanations, it then gives rise to unhealthy sensation."

Mr. Kozlov admitted that he needs conclusive proof of the creature's existence. He needs to capture one.

## EC Resumes Negotiations On Iberian Entry Issues

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community resumed long-stalled entry negotiations with Spain and Portugal on Monday after an EC conference in Dublin this month removed major obstacles to the talks.

Diplomats said community foreign ministers had told the European commissioner charged with enlargement, Lorenzo Natali, to negotiate some pending difficulties on agriculture with Spain and Portugal.

Negotiations with Spain and Portugal are expected to continue alongside talks among the 10 EC members this week on what to offer the two countries on fish and wine, the last issues that the community has been unable to resolve.

Meanwhile, the ministers looked into financial problems bound to arise after the European Parliament rejected the 1985 EC budget last week. This forced the community to adopt emergency financing that officials said was inadequate to pay the group's eight million farmers next year.

The ministers will see whether they can bring forward the levying of new revenue due to be available on Jan. 1, 1986, the target date for the entry of Spain and Portugal.

But diplomats said they expected no agreement on extra funding to satisfy the parliament. West Germany and the Netherlands have been arguing that the revenue increase had been agreed upon to cope with extra financial needs linked to Iberian membership.

"If we don't maintain the link between extra cash and the enlargement talks, we won't have Spain and Portugal in by 1986," according to the Dutch secretary of state for European affairs, Willem Van Eckelen.

He said that with the parliament demanding firm guarantees on how to plug the cash shortage anticipated in the 1985 budget he did not expect the EC would have a full-fledged budget before next summer conference. It would function with monthly advances from member governments until then.

Greek demands for a \$5-billion package to boost economic development in backward Mediterranean regions were also to be discussed, but diplomats said the issue was unlikely to be resolved before the next EC summit conference in March.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu angered EC capitals and Spain and Portugal by threatening to veto Iberian membership unless the EC agreed to the aid plans.

## Communists In Finland Nearing Split

Reuters

HELSINKI — The mainstream majority in Finland's Communist Party has declared it would continue efforts to remove minority hard-liners from local control, a indication that the quarrelling party factions are moving closer to a split.

The party long has been ideologically divided into what Finnish political commentators call a Euro-communist majority and a Stalinist minority that has won increased backing from Moscow.

The majority has pushed for independence while the hard-liners have emphasized adherence to the Kremlin. The majority, which swept hard-liners from leading posts at the party's 20th congress in May, announced Sunday during a Central Committee meeting that it would continue to set up rival organizations in districts controlled by the minority.

Arvo Aalto, the party's chairman whose views have been criticized by Moscow, said Sunday that "the time has come to shed the ballast created by years of dissension."

The party said an extra, one-day working congress was being planned for March despite appeals for a postponement from the minority.

In municipal elections in October, the Communists took only 13.9 percent of the vote compared to 16.6 percent in 1980.

## Chicago Schools to Reopen

United Press International

CHICAGO — Approval of a new contract by the policy-making board of the Chicago Teachers Union cleared the way Monday for the opening of schools in the nation's third largest system for the first time in two weeks.

The union's new contract, approved last week, ended a 10-day strike that had closed schools and disrupted city life.

The union's new contract, approved last week, ended a 10-day strike that had closed schools and disrupted city life.

The union's new contract, approved last week, ended a 10-day strike that had closed schools and disrupted city life.

The union's new contract, approved last week, ended a 10-day strike that had closed schools and disrupted city life.

The union's new contract, approved last week, ended a 10-day strike that had closed schools and disrupted city life.

The union's new contract, approved last week, ended a 10-day strike that had closed schools and disrupted city life.

The union's new contract, approved last week, ended a 10-day strike that had closed schools and disrupted city life.

## Italy's Private TV Stations Win Airwaves Battle

By Don A. Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service

MILAN — After two blackouts in two months that sent millions of television viewers, including Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, into quintessentially Italian emotional fits over the loss of favorites such as "Dallas," the world's most impudent television networks were formally back on the air last week.

Italy's audacious and sometimes bumbling independent television stations — about 800 of them, amounting to more stations per capita than any country in the world — have recently coalesced into a handful of ostensibly illegal and enormously profitable national networks whose popularity has vexed the courts.

Technically, the makeshift networks shouldn't exist. To protect the state radio and television monopoly, Italy long ago passed a law against electronic linkups between private broadcasting stations, assuring the lawmakers thought that the three sanctioned national TV networks would meet national needs and the locals would stay at home.

But there are no laws licensing broadcasters or controlling the use of frequencies. The absence of legal controls set off a rush to grab the attention of local audiences. Tawdry shows featuring housewife strippeases and explicit pornographic films that even many libertines found appalling tilted viewers.

The local stations drew large audiences, and it wasn't long before a self-made construction millionaire from Milan, Silvio Berlusconi, conceived of a quasi-legal device for putting the locals together into national networks to compete with the state-controlled Radiotelevisione Italiana.

In less than three years after his start in 1980, Mr. Berlusconi extended a closed-circuit system he had installed in one of his Milan building projects into two national networks by simply buying dozens of local stations and linking them by motorcycle couriers and videotapes. Although complying with the law by not establishing electronic links between his stations, he created the appearance of networks by scheduling simultaneous broadcasts throughout the country of the tapes he sent out from Milan.

Gambling on an advertising market that at the time had been tested only by the comfortable state-owned monopoly, Mr. Berlusconi spent millions for rights to American serials, including "Dallas," and in a year's time was in the black, with almost half the Italian prime-time audience watching his flagship Canale 5.

In all respects except its news broadcasts — too immediate to survive courier delivery — it was a network that had complied with the law by outflanking it.

Whether it was wear and tear on the motorcycles that led him to step over the legal limit or simple audacity is uncertain, but the television entrepreneur jumped into electronic links by relay transmitters and cable last year, while still observing the prohibition against competing with the state monopoly for news.

Meanwhile, he bought two other private networks that had aped his methods: Italia Uno and Rete 4, which spread his message

and his popular shows, including numerous American serials, to all of Italy.

The courts retaliated last month by shutting off his relay stations, depriving the nation of "Dallas," among others. Within three days, Prime Minister Craxi, whose daughter works for Canale 5, sent a government decree to Parliament putting the networks back on the air.

But Parliament rejected Mr. Craxi's decree and the courts shut the networks again. But last Tuesday, it passed a second decree reopening the networks.

So for the near future, at least, the private stations continue to operate virtually unregulated.

"Commercial television in Italy is the biggest illegal business in the country," boasted Carlo Freccero, a senior executive of Rete 4 before Mr. Berlusconi bought it. The state television monopoly runs three channels, strictly controlled by a parliamentary commission that was established at the behest of jealous press lords when television was introduced in Italy.

Among its most severe restrictions is an annual ceiling on advertising revenues, pegged to the ad revenues of the nation's newspapers and magazines. The ceiling was demanded by anxious publishers to prevent the state TV monopoly from blotting up a disproportionate share of available national advertising.

Thus in the current broadcasting year, state-controlled television has already sold all the advertising time the governing parliamentary commission will permit, roughly \$300 million worth.

For the same period, Mr. Berlusconi projects ad revenues of about \$420 million

on his networks, more than 10 times his 1981 ad sales. Mr. Berlusconi's networks capture 10.6 million of Italy's viewer audience of roughly 27 million, up from the two million who watched Canale 5 in 1981.

Meanwhile, the main state-approved channel's audience has declined slightly. Together, the approved Channels 1 and 2 drew an average audience of 10.8 million.

Network executives are dismayed, but not defeated by the success of Mr. Berlusconi and other private operators.

"With our third channel, we still have a little more than 50 percent of the total audience," said the Radiotelevisione Italiana assistant general manager, Gianpiero Giamberini, in the state-run network's Rome executive offices. "That's a lot better than the British Broadcasting Corp. did when the British approved private television."

But Mr. Giamberini complained bitterly about Parliament's failure to enact laws governing the state broadcasting network's competition.

"In Italy there is no antitrust law in broadcasting, no Federal Communications Commission, no regulations. There is nothing to stop the concentration of ownership of these stations in a few hands or even in the hands of one man," he said. "There are no rules for them, while the old rules still apply to RAI."

However, Mr. Giamberini said the private opposition has had a salutary effect.

"It has forced us to rediscover our own resources, to be more creative, and by doing better we are in a better position than we were relative to the other European monopoly networks such as the French," he said.

## González Gets New Backing At Congress

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González has emerged with a strengthened party leadership after his Socialist Party's national convention.

Mr. González was overwhelmingly re-elected party secretary-general on Sunday, winning 96 percent of the delegate votes. He also won by similar margins on votes for his team of party leaders for a streamlined executive commission.

After four days of often arduous debate, the government's proposed platform to guide its actions for the next two years in office survived largely intact. Despite vehement opposition from the party's left wing and union leaders, the convention handily backed Mr. González's policy of keeping Spain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and maintaining a reduced American military presence in Spain.

Union leaders managed to amend the platform's economic plank to call for more union participation in the management of government-owned companies and more government intervention to relieve unemployment, which is nearly 20 percent.

Calling the Socialists a "party of iron," Mr. González, in a concluding speech, praised what he said was the generally serious and sophisticated level of the debates and the good will shown by winners and losers. The lack of rancor differed dramatically from some past Socialist conventions.

The Socialists hold the government for the first time in their 105-year history, and while public carping about the government's performance has been growing, Mr. González, 42, remains the nation's most popular politician.

The party's allied union confederation, the General Union of Workers and its secretary-general, Nicolas Redondo, emerged from the convention with greater power in the party than perhaps ever before.

## U.S. Draft Board, Schools Clash

United Press International

HARTFORD, Connecticut — High school officials around the state have refused to provide student records to the Selective Service System so that the agency can compile lists of draft-age males.

The Selective Service sent letters to 120 high schools in an effort to use school records to find the names of draft-age males. Some of the districts have complied but many have not. One school official, in denying the request, cited a policy that prohibits the distribution of students' names and addresses.

Selective Service officials said the request was intended to inform students about their obligation so they would not face possible penalties, or lose federal school loans and grants. Failure to register is a felony offense and several students complained that the Selective Service could use the lists to track down and prosecute violators.

The decision to ease the security screen followed pressure from traders who felt that local residents were being put off by having their

## Volunteers March into U.S. Army at New Cadence

(Continued from Page 1)

record in the DeLand army recruiting office is this entry by the recruiter: "Father is very displeased about her choice of jobs. Couldn't receive M.I. [military intelligence] because she is naturalized. I was unaware of this but Miss Hill is very happy. I am afraid father may cause trouble later. He is this type and very old-fashioned. Eighth-grade education."

Born in Thailand, where her natural father disappeared, Miss Hill and her Thai mother came to the United States with her stepfather, an air force loadmaster doing a tour of duty in Bangkok in the late '60s.

"All my life I've lived a sheltered life," she said. "My father has this thing that if you're associated with the world you're corrupted by the world. So it was go to school, come home, go to school."

"Initially, I enlisted out of spite because my father was so down on the army. He thinks it's no place for a lady. He says, 'You know how I feel about the army.' He has this stereotype that all you do is crawl around in the mud and pick up your weapon and shoot something."

Miss Hill, in the top 5 percent of the DeLand High School class of '84, passed the army's weight minimum of 98 pounds (44.3 kilograms) by 4 ounces (120 grams). She signed up under the army's delayed entry program for a three-year hitch as a 71 Lima, an administrative clerk, with notions of someday being a lawyer.

Twelve days and innumerable family spat after enlisting, she moved out of the house to live with friends for nine months until it was time to go to boot camp.

"I've had doubts about whether the army's the right thing to do," she said. "I'd like to get back with my family."

A few miles away lived Chris Dupler, a receptionist's son whose father lives in Mississippi. Mr. Dupler wore a baseball cap that declared, "I've Got a Shotgun, A Rifle and a Four-Wheel Drive. A Country Boy Can Survive."

It would take more than that to get Mr. Dupler through boot camp; his peers called him "Zero" behind his back after the befuddled character in the Beetle Bailey comic strip.

Mr. Dupler was supposed to report to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, for basic training on Sept. 12 to become a 32 Hotel, a fixed-station radio operator. Instead, he suddenly requested and received permission to report in July at Fort McClellan, Alabama, for training as a 95 Bravo, a military policeman, with the proviso that his first duty will be in Korea.

"My mom's good friend is a spiritual medium and she said I have a good chance of getting a girl pregnant the third week in July," Mr. Dupler said. "So I'm trying to avoid it."

Gerald All wore a huge pewter belt buckle depicting an eagle and the inscription, "I'm Proud to Be an American," as befits the commander of the high school color guard.

The youngest of five children, the soft-spoken Mr. All is the son of a telephone operator. His divorced father lives in Jacksonville. Mr. All wanted to be a 67 Yankee, an attack helicopter repellant, and he planned to make the army a career.

Drinking a soft drink and killing time at home with a soap opera on the television, Mr. All said, "I want to fly helicopters and I don't want to go through four years of college to do it. So I'll go to warrant officers' school."

Mary Elmore, at 32, was three years shy of the age cutoff for volunteers. After a divorce in July 1983, Miss Elmore was left with nothing but her old Buick Electra, the legacy of a prenuptial agreement that gave her ex-husband everything else, including the family carpet-cleaning business.

The army offered not only an income as a 91 Bravo, a medical specialist, but also a way out, a radical change of pace.

For months she would fret over the decision, whether she could cut it physically, whether she could handle being tossed together with other recruits almost young enough to be her daughters, "all these young girls around me talking silly stuff."

"I'm really looking forward to it," she said repeatedly during the long wait in DeLand. "It's just that I'm scared."

NEXT: The Recruiters



For Mary Elmore, 32, the army offered a way out.

and the all-volunteer military began as a kind of epilogue to Vietnam, there were persistent qualms about whether the volunteers had the right stuff.

The nadir came in 1979 when none of the four services met recruiting quotas and 60 percent of the army recruits had high school diplomas. Five years later, the army has not only exceeded its quota, but 91 percent of the 1984 recruits have diplomas.

Not only was filling the ranks with volunteers a new phenomenon in the United States, but the tradition of keeping a large standing army in peacetime was relatively recent. The U.S. Army in 1939, for example, was less than one-quarter the size of today's force of 780,000.

As gauged by test scores, the army's enlisted recruits now are considerably smarter than the youth population as a whole, leading the Pentagon to crow last month that "the quality of army recruits has never been higher."

MOST, although not all, of the DeLand 30 who enlisted were snared in high school. Although their motivations generally were economic, there were as many variations on that theme as there were recruits. For Narumson Hill, as an example, spite played no small role.

On the 18-year-old Miss Hill's

bodies and bags searched and were instead shopping in the suburbs. Joining the rush to the center this year are thousands of shoppers from the Irish Republic who are seeking to take advantage of lower prices on a wide range of goods, particularly electrical equipment and spirits.

Many of the southerners have remarked to the local press on being pleasantly surprised at the low level of security measures in the province.

A police spokesman said security in Belfast and elsewhere in Northern Ireland was being eased gradually as the situation improved. The number of people killed in guerrilla attacks so far this year is 62, compared to 101 in 1981, 97 in 1982 and 77 last year.

"We are on the horns of a dilemma. If you accentuate this positive side, you hearten reasonable people, but if you try to crowd over it, you risk stimulating abnormal folk," the spokesman said.

"We don't want to give anyone an excuse, so we are moving gradually and quietly," he added.

Instead of blanket searches of all entering the security zone, police are now operating on a more selective basis, watching people for unusual behavior or for carrying suspicious-looking objects, and moving in for random checks.

There has been speculation that the police are more confident now because their intelligence has improved, particularly following a series of major guerrilla trials based on the testimony of informers.

There are indications that Republican guerrillas, finding their operations increasingly restricted in Belfast, are switching their attention to towns and country areas near the border with Ireland.

The border towns of Newry and Strabane have been shaken by a series of bomb blasts over the past few months, and there have been a number of clashes between guerrillas and troops, some working undercover.

record in the DeLand army recruiting office is this entry by the recruiter: "Father is very displeased about her choice of jobs. Couldn't receive M.I. [military intelligence] because she is naturalized. I was unaware of this but Miss Hill is very happy. I am afraid father may cause trouble later. He is this type and very old-fashioned. Eighth-grade education."

Born in Thailand, where her natural father disappeared, Miss Hill and her Thai mother came to the United States with her stepfather, an air force loadmaster doing a tour of duty in Bangkok in the late '60s.

"All my life I've lived a sheltered life," she said. "My father has this thing that if you're associated with the world you're corrupted by the world. So it was go to school, come home, go to school."

"Initially, I enlisted out of spite because my father was so down on the army. He thinks it's no place for a lady. He says, 'You know how I feel about the army.' He has this stereotype that all you do is crawl around in the mud and pick up your weapon and shoot something."

Miss Hill, in the top 5 percent of the DeLand High School class of '84, passed the army's weight minimum of 98 pounds (44.3 kilograms) by 4 ounces (120 grams). She signed up under the army's delayed entry program for a three-year hitch as a 71 Lima, an administrative clerk, with notions of someday being a lawyer.

Twelve days and innumerable family spat after enlisting, she moved out of the house to live with friends for nine months until it was time to go to boot camp.

"I've had doubts about whether the army's the right thing to do," she said. "I'd like to get back with my family."

A few miles away lived Chris Dupler, a receptionist's son whose father lives in Mississippi. Mr. Dupler wore a baseball cap that declared, "I've Got a Shotgun, A Rifle and a Four-Wheel Drive. A Country Boy Can Survive."

It would take more than that to get Mr. Dupler through boot camp; his peers called him "Zero" behind his back after the befuddled character in the Beetle Bailey comic strip.

Mr. Dupler was supposed to report to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, for basic training on Sept. 12 to become a 32 Hotel, a fixed-station radio operator. Instead, he suddenly requested and received permission to report in July at Fort McClellan, Alabama, for training as a 95 Bravo, a military policeman, with the proviso that his first duty will be in Korea.

"My mom's good friend is a spiritual medium and she said I have a good chance of getting a girl pregnant the third week in July," Mr. Dupler said. "So I'm trying to avoid it."

Gerald All wore a huge pewter belt buckle depicting an eagle and the inscription, "I'm Proud to Be an American," as befits the commander of the high school color guard.

The youngest of five children, the soft-spoken Mr. All is the son of a telephone operator. His divorced father lives in Jacksonville. Mr. All wanted to be a 67 Yankee, an attack helicopter repellant, and he planned to make the army a career.

Drinking a soft drink and killing time at home with a soap opera on the television, Mr. All said, "I want to fly helicopters and I don't want to go through four years of college to do it. So I'll go to warrant officers' school."

Mary Elmore, at 32, was three years shy of the age cutoff for volunteers. After a divorce in July 1983, Miss Elmore was left with nothing but her old Buick Electra, the legacy of a prenuptial agreement that gave her ex-husband everything else, including the family carpet-cleaning business.

The army offered not only an income as a 91 Bravo, a medical specialist, but also a way out, a radical change of pace.

For months she would fret over the decision, whether she could cut it physically, whether she could handle being tossed together with other recruits almost young enough to be her daughters, "all these young girls around me talking silly stuff."

"I'm really looking forward to it," she said repeatedly during the long wait in DeLand. "It's just that I'm scared."

NEXT: The Recruiters

record in the DeLand army recruiting office is this entry by the recruiter: "Father is very displeased about her choice of jobs. Couldn't receive M.I. [military intelligence] because she is naturalized. I was unaware of this but Miss Hill is very happy. I am afraid father may cause trouble later. He is this type and very old-fashioned. Eighth-grade education."

Born in Thailand, where her natural father disappeared, Miss Hill and her Thai mother came to the United States with her stepfather, an air force loadmaster doing a tour of duty in Bangkok in the late '60s.

"All my life I've lived a sheltered life," she said. "My father has this thing that if you're associated with the world you're corrupted by the world. So it was go to school, come home, go to school."

"Initially, I enlisted out of spite because my father was so down on the army. He thinks it's no place for a lady. He says, 'You know how I feel about the army.' He has this stereotype that all you do is crawl around in the mud and pick up your weapon and shoot something."

Miss Hill, in the top 5 percent of the DeLand High School class of '84, passed the army's weight minimum of 98 pounds (44.3 kilograms) by 4 ounces (120 grams). She signed up under the army's delayed entry program for a three-year hitch as a 71 Lima, an administrative clerk, with notions of someday being a lawyer.



# ITT XTRA, THE PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATOR WITH ALL THE RIGHT CONNECTIONS.



Buy an industry-standard personal computer from a world leader in communications and you make all the right connections.

The ITT XTRA is a professional communicator designed to meet your every computing and communications need.

## ALL THE WORLD'S SOFTWARE

It runs the world's best-selling software, and in local language versions, so you'll always have the programs you need.

Database, spreadsheets, graphics, word processing – you name it, the ITT XTRA takes it all in its stride.

And each of the four models in the range communicates in *your* language across the entire spectrum of business applications.

## THE INS AND OUTS OF GOOD DESIGN

The ITT XTRA is a professional personal computer. Since it's made by ITT, that's no surprise.

The tilting, swivelling monitor can be adjusted to suit your working position exactly. It takes up the minimum of desk space – you don't have to sit it on a bulky

box of electronics.

And there's a choice of monitors – green, amber or colour – all with high-resolution, glare and smudge-resistant screens. While the compact, ergonomically designed keyboard, with sculptured keys and home row indicators, is a pleasure to use.

## THE WORLD AT YOUR KEYBOARD

You become more productive, quicker, with the ITT XTRA.

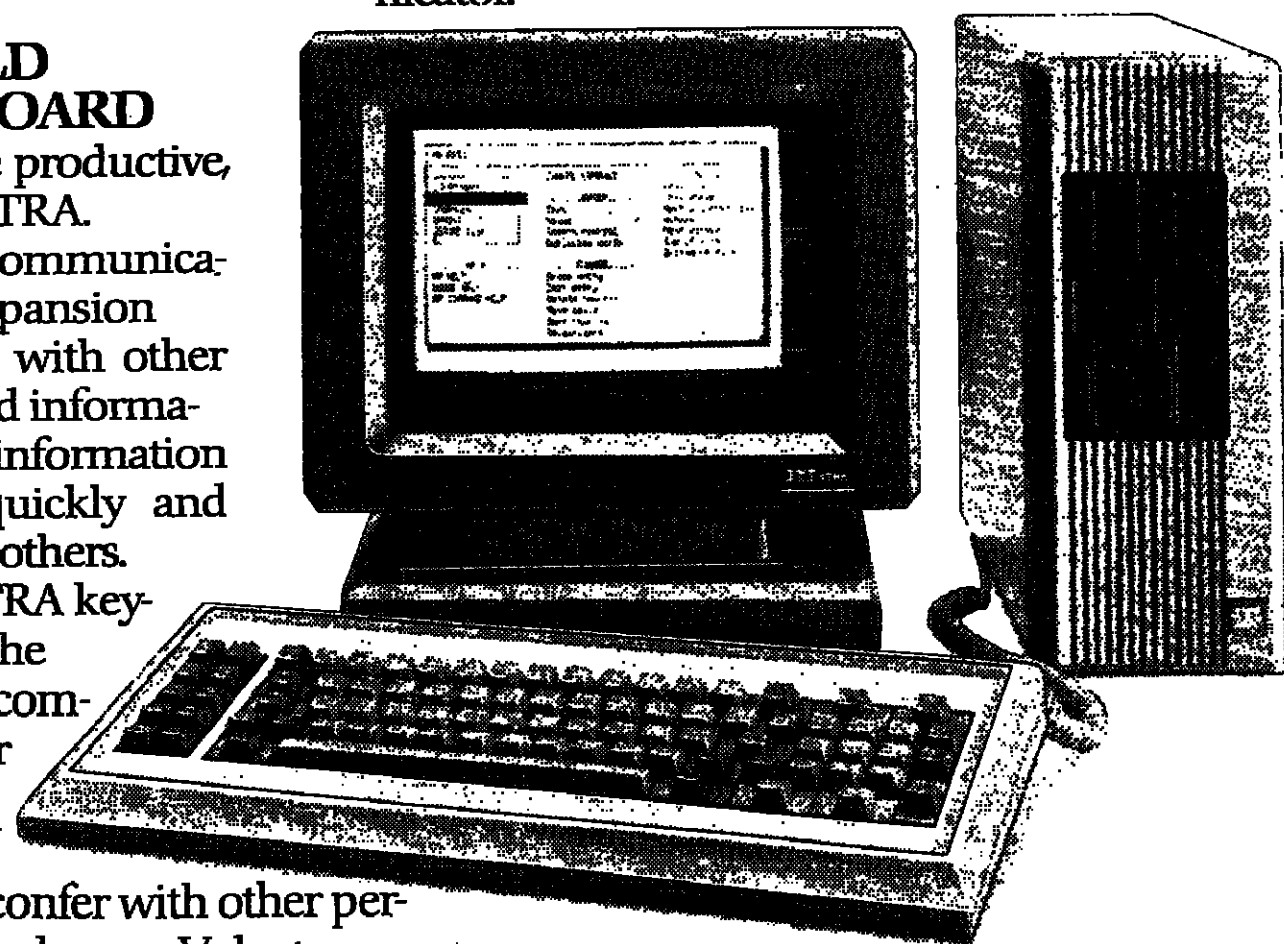
And its built-in communications power, and five expansion slots, lets you 'connect' with other micros, mainframes and information networks to get information instantly, process it quickly and pass-on your results to others.

From your ITT XTRA keyboard, you can call-up the power of a mainframe computer, access subscriber information services, operate an electronic mail system, 'chat' and confer with other personal computer users, and access Videotex systems like Prestel.

So while conventional personal computers come and go, the ITT XTRA, the professional communicator, is here to stay.

Which would you rather have – a conventional personal computer or a system with all the right connections?

ITT XTRA, the professional communicator.



**ITT XTRA™**  
PERSONAL COMPUTER

THINK COMMUNICATIONS, THINK ITT XTRA.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Keep Those Economists

The suggestion that President Reagan may ask Congress to close down the Council of Economic Advisers, as part of his program of expenditure cuts, ranks as the supreme irony of the economic year. The council was foremost in urging strong action to reduce the budget deficit at a time when the president and his secretary of the Treasury were still arguing either that the deficit did not matter or that, if it did, it would go away of itself as the economy grew.

Economists are not always right, and they can be a nuisance. Keynes said they should regard themselves as dentists — available for consultation on request, but aware that economics isn't everything in political life.

It is arguable that Martin Feldstein, when he was chairman of the CEA, sometimes overstepped the mark in public advice to the administration he served. We would argue instead that he showed courage in combating an economic illiteracy that put sustained prosperity in America and the world at stake — very much as David Stockman of the Office of Management and Budget did. Nobody seems to want to close down the OMB.

Before throwing away the baby with the bathwater, Washington should reflect on the role the council has played, with distinction, under Republican and Democratic administrations alike. The changes that would have to be made if the CEA were given the coup de grace should also be considered. And notice might be taken of the esteem in which the council is held outside America.

The CEA is an institution particularly appropriate to a country that prides itself on checks and balances in government. Unlike Britain, France or Sweden, to name but a

few, America has not built up its Treasury Department as a determining, centralizing voice in economic decision-making. The Treasury is heavily engaged in tax gathering and bond selling, and this is not likely to change fast. Somebody has to help balance, for example, the Treasury's desire to sell debt cheap with the Fed's desire not to monetize the deficit. And somebody has to help the president put the sectional wishes of specialized departments such as Commerce, Agriculture and Labor into perspective.

Centrally placed in the executive, the CEA occupies an independent position; it serves no sectional interest. That makes it the obvious body to advise on the overall economic situation into which specific programs have to be fitted. If the White House is to make good economic policy, it has to have sound, unbiased economic analysis and forecasts that reflect probability rather than aspiration. This is what the small staff of the council has provided under a succession of chairmen. The council has thrived on smallness and freedom from procedural niceties. Its members bring their expertise to Washington briefly. By the time they go home, experience has broadened their expertise.

No machinery of government is sacrosanct, but rather than demolish the CEA and try to rebuild its functions elsewhere, it would be better to restore what used to be the "quadrant" to its former efficiency: the peer relationship between the Treasury, the OMB, the CEA and the Federal Reserve. The American economy has substantive problems. This is hardly the time to break up a system that has served the economy well.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## A Cut That Hurts Others

Thanks to a heedless decision by the Reagan administration, millions of needy people in the developing world will be denied family planning aid. This will occur because the U.S. Agency for International Development, under pressure from the White House, has cut off funds to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the largest voluntary family planning organization in the world.

The decision to deny the \$17 million earmarked in this year's budget has no basis in any change in the law governing population aid. For 11 years that law has forbidden the use of U.S. aid for abortions. The IPPF insists that it is scrupulously compliant. It performs no abortions and does not advocate abortion as a method of birth control. In distributing aid to independent family planning associations, it is careful to warn that the U.S. allocation must not be used for abortions. Less than 1 percent of all the money flowing through the IPPF is used for abortion-related services.

Moreover, the Reagan administration does not claim that the IPPF has violated the anti-abortion statutes. It simply decided last summer to reinterpret the law to please a group of extremists who wanted to change the pattern of family planning aid to developing countries. The new interpretation was specifically rejected by the House of Representatives in January.

language incorporated into the appropriation bill passed by both houses this fall. It holds that no money can be given to the IPPF if any of that money flows to foreign family planning agencies that, using other sources of money, provide abortion-related services.

Essentially this means that the United States, which is only one of 27 donor nations, is trying to dictate family planning policies for all 119 member nations. Like the United States, many donor and recipient countries have legalized abortion. Adhering to a policy that would effectively prevent these sovereign countries from establishing rules for their own national organizations puts the IPPF — and the United States — in an untenable position.

Losing the American quarter-plus of its financing will mean that the IPPF — the single or major source of family planning aid to many countries — will have to cancel or sharply trim family planning and other public health programs in some of the poorest countries of Africa, Asia and Central and South America. Many desperately poor women will resort to self-inflicted or illegal abortions, which are still major birth control methods in the less-developed world. This avoidable suffering will be attributable in large part to this decision, which contravenes congressional intent.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Marxists and the People

A suggestion in Beijing that some of Marx's ideas are not relevant a century later has caught attention around the world. In the West there is open satisfaction that China is moving forward on a reform that borrows heavily from the free enterprise model. In the Communist East there is, under the surface, shock that the People's Republic is trimming its ties to its ideological source, and apprehension about what it may mean for Soviet bloc regimes.

The editorial in the People's Daily on Dec. 7, "Theory and Practice," was in the familiar indiscreet style that has marked Deng Xiaoping's effort to loosen deadly central controls on the economy and provide space to individual and local initiative. The catchy element in the editorial was the explicit observation that Marx, Engels and Lenin were creatures of their times, and that times have changed. "The economy is a large ocean where many problems are not explained," the editorial said. "It is necessary to read books . . . but it is possible to read too many books . . . To study and solve economic problems, it is necessary to immerse oneself in the economy and reforms."

Warnings of the "spiritual pollution" resulting from capitalism continue to come from

Beijing. The status and outlook of many Chinese are assailed by the new creed. It is to answer them that the reformers suggest that the gods in the communist pantheon were, after all, mortal creatures. The battle goes on, and its outcome is still in doubt.

The turmoil, however, is closely noted in other Marxist countries. Westerners may find these ideological arguments so much paper war. Those who live in Communist regimes know better: They know that the claim of Communist parties to rule is that they are the single valid interpreters of the Marxist scripture. If the scripture is openly acknowledged to be wrong or irrelevant, then how can a party continue to claim exclusive authority?

China is moving openly toward an answer that some East Europeans have approached discreetly: Improve the lives of the people, at least in the economic sphere. There is still no room for political choice in China, it should be noted. But the Soviets have yet to grant that a Communist party, to rule, must at least serve the people's economic interests. China's progress now, or lack of it, will be a whole new study in the theory and practice of Marxism.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Terrorism: International Lynch Law Isn't the Answer

By George Ball

The writer was U.S. undersecretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

NEW YORK — In three recent speeches, Secretary of State George Shultz has permitted his obsession with terrorism to distort his normally judicious view of the world.

Not only should the United States retaliate with force against terrorist violence, Mr. Shultz insists; it should not hold back from launching pre-emptive strikes to thwart threatened terrorist attacks merely because such strikes might entail some innocent civilian casualties.

For guidance, he recommends looking to Israel as "a model of how a nation should approach the dilemma of trying to balance law and justice with self-preservation."

That last comment is singularly revealing because Israel exemplifies not balance but excess. Since it is a small, insecure country surrounded by enemies, self-preservation is its dominant imperative. So it is hardly surprising that one reads almost weekly of a bombing attack on some Arab village aimed at destroying a "PLO headquarters" or a "terrorist base."

No doubt such attacks have had some deterrent effect, but they have also, as statistics show, killed hundreds of men, women and children guilty of no offense other than living in a target area. In 1981, for example, when Israel bombed a Beirut apartment house thought to contain a PLO headquarters, it is reported to have killed as many as 300 civilians only to discover that the PLO leaders had already left.

Because the United States, by contrast, is a huge nation living in secure borders and obligated by its leadership role to uphold international standards, its problems are sharply different in nature and dimension. If we need a model, we might more appropriately turn to Britain, which, while suffering terrorist afflictions, has kept faith with humane principles and practices that are our common heritage.

Had the British followed the Israeli pattern, they might have answered the Irish Republican Army's bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brough-

ton by blowing up a part of the Roman Catholic section of Belfast. Or, in the pattern of Israel's performance in Lebanon, they might have attacked Dublin because some IRA members were thought to be hiding there.

If we are to cope effectively with terror, we must understand its complexities. Apart from the anarchist madness practiced by the Baader-Meinhof gang and the Red Brigades, which only marginally touched America, two types of terrorism should principally concern us.

The first, directed toward achieving a political aim, is sometimes effective. Four decades

Together we would threaten economic sanctions against countries that aid terrorists.

ago, Irgun and the Stern Gang successfully used terror to help persuade Britain to relinquish its Palestine mandate, thus hastening the creation of Israel. But the PLO has accomplished nothing by terrorism. In spite of all its violence, the 900,000 Palestinians dispersed throughout the Arab world have regained not one acre of the land from which they were displaced. Instead, even though the PLO continues its activities despite Israeli counterattacks, its outrages and doctrinal rigidity have critically damaged the Palestinian cause and strengthened opponents of negotiation.

Not that PLO violence poses any direct threat to America. It is sharply focused on Israel. America's recent casualties have almost all resulted from a second, different kind of

terror fueled by religious fanaticism — a fervor that drives Shiite zealots to strike out blindly against modern Western values symbolized by America. In their lunatic fervor, they have so far killed more than 350 Americans.

Yet since Western logic is missing from their calculus, reprisals have little value. In fact, killing fanatics may only inflame their brethren to seek similar martyrdom. Such passion is hard for Westerners to understand.

Still, proper diagnosis is essential. American casualties have not resulted, as Mr. Shultz suggests, because "the technology of security has been outstripped by the technology of murder." Car bombs and suicidal use of explosive-laden trucks shows little advance over the exploding horse-drawn carriage used in an anarchist attack in Wall Street 60 years ago.

We also confuse the issue when we think of today's political and religious terrorism as peculiar to our age. In the 19th century, anarchists mowed down princes and potentates all over Europe with bombs and gunfire. Not only the 12th century Assassins but other fanatics have practiced murder in the name of religion.

What distinguishes our predicament is the complicity of renegade governments such as those of Libya and Iran. That radically affects our approach to the problem, for, although the United States cannot use military force against an offending government without committing an act of war, it should be able, through collective action with like-minded nations, to use economic and political pressures unavailable in dealing with free-wheeling terrorists.

What the situation urgently demands is that Mr. Shultz and his colleagues concentrate on organizing concerted measures with allies. Act-

ing collectively, we would threaten — and if necessary apply — economic sanctions against countries giving aid and comfort to terrorism. All members of such a concert of nations might agree to break diplomatic relations with — and thus impose political isolation on — any government that violated the embassies or interfered with diplomatic personnel of any participating nation, or condoned such violations.

Obviously such measures would entail political and economic costs that some allies would almost certainly resist; any experienced diplomat knows that it is far easier to sell for collective action than to achieve it. Still, persistence is the essence of leadership, and the case for action is compelling. State-sponsored terrorism menaces the whole international order. To maintain even minimum world stability we must ostracize any nation condoning it.

Meanwhile, let us take care that we are not led, in panic and anger, to embrace opportunistic terrorism and international lynch law and thus reduce America's conduct to the squalid level of the terrorists. The prime objective should be to be correct, or at least mitigate, the fundamental grievances that nourish terrorism, rather than engage in pre-emptive and retaliatory killing of those affected by such grievances.

So let us be guided by our own time-tested traditions and not, as Mr. Shultz suggests, adopt as national policy the Talmudic injunction, "If one comes to kill you, make haste and kill him first." For we would be tragically wrong to abandon those cherished principles of law and humanity that have given America its special standing among nations.

Otherwise, we may find our position confused with that of the warrior bishop during the Albigensian crusade, who, when asked by a soldier how they could tell the Catholics from the heretics, replied that they should kill them all, since "God will know his own."

The New York Times



It's just about ready . . . The boys are polishing it up out back . . .

## A Bipartisan Rescue of the Loopholes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Christmas came early to Washington for the lobbyists who oppose the Treasury Department's tax reform plan. The slush fund to drown this reform must be wider and deeper than the Potomac. By all accounts, the effort seems to be succeeding.

There are two remarkable things about the Treasury plan: first, how it managed to come out of a Republican administration financed and re-elected with the help of the loophole institutions that favor the tax system as it is; second, why the Treasury's proposals got so little support from the Democrats, who were howling all through the election campaign, with good reason, about the "unfairness" and even the "corruption" of the present tax code but who complain about the chance for reform when they get it.

You have to go back a while to try to figure out who is being fair and honest about tax reform. In his 1984 State of the Union address, President Reagan called on Treasury Secretary Donald Regan to draft a new tax code under which "all taxpayers, big and small, are treated more fairly."

Let us go forward," the president said, with a "historic reform for fairness, simplicity and incentives for growth."

The Democrats' election platform had the same idea: "The present system is unfair, complex, and encourages people to use a wide range of loopholes to avoid paying their fair share of taxes."

Enter Mr. Regan, a thoughtful

guy beyond personal ambition who knows where home is and does not need Washington. He takes the president's assignment seriously and comes up with a reform plan.

You might have expected, given the alarming budget and trade deficits, that this invitation to think about tax reform would get at least a fair hearing and an enthusiastic reaction from the president and the Democratic leaders. Instead it got a medium "hello, wait-and-see" reaction from the president, and a negative reaction from the liberal Democrats and the liberal press.

Only The New Republic came forward, in its old liberal tradition, and congratulated this most conservative administration: "The Reagan administration's Treasury Department, of all institutions, produced a tax reform proposal that would transform the nation's chaotic, complicated revenue-raising system into something fair, simple, progressive, efficient and encouraging to economic growth."

Everybody else had a complaint, and many had good points to make for special interests. The governors didn't like it because the Reagan plan would eliminate the present deduction for state and local taxes. The AFL-CIO's leaders didn't like it because it would tax unemployment benefits. The stockbrokers didn't like it because it would tax capital gains at the same rate as

ordinary income. The strongest opposition came from corporate interest groups — and no wonder.

According to Citizens for Tax Justice, 128 of the 250 most profitable American corporations paid no taxes at all, or received rebates, in at least one of the first three Reagan years, despite total profits of \$56.7 billion. Under the present system, General Electric reported \$5.5 billion in pretax profits, but claimed refunds of \$283 million. The New Republic estimates.

It is odd, what seems to be going on here. Nobody sounds sure that his arguments of the past were right. The president appeals for arms control with the Russians, which used to be the Democratic Party's pitch. Barry Goldwater wants to give up the MX missile, which he once hoped would be the backbone of America's defense.

Secretary of State George Shultz is proclaiming the importance of military power and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is warning of its dangers without the cautious principles of diplomatic negotiations. Maybe we are getting somewhere. The leaders of both parties are starting to question the outrageous arguments of the presidential campaign — except for the tax question. All Secretary Regan is saying is that the system should be examined in light of the national interest, but his reforms are being nibbled to death not only by the fat cats but also by the Democrats.

The New York Times

## Middle East: Peace Talk Blocks the Peace Process

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — Nobody ever said it would be easy to make peace between Israel and the Arab neighbors. But in recent weeks the prospects have receded even further in the guise of steps by Jordan and Egypt that their leaders represent as efforts to advance the peace process.

In Amman, King Hussein hosted a meeting of the Palestine National Council — roughly the parliament-in-exile of the part of the Palestine Liberation Organization still controlled by Yasser Arafat after his savage last year by Syria. King Hussein took the bold step of appealing to the PLO to join the peace process, on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242. This is the document under whose aegis all peace diplomacy has been conducted for 17 years, but that is still rejected by the PLO as inadequate for Palestinian interests.

Yet the king promptly offset his boldness by making three other proposals: An international peace conference, including the Soviet Union, should be convened under UN auspices. The PLO should participate fully in it and all other diplomacy. The right of Palestinians to self-determination should be recognized. Each proposal undercuts the Camp David accord so painstakingly cobbled together six years ago.

The United States opposes an international conference as letting Moscow get its camel's nose under the tent of Middle East diplomacy.

More insistently, Israel opposes any direct negotiations with the PLO, which rejects Israel's right to exist. And Jerusalem further opposes the innocuous-sounding but politically explosive concept of Palestinian self-determination — a code phrase universally understood to mean an independent Palestinian state carved out of the West Bank and Gaza. Whether right or not, Israel sees this as the ultimate threat to its security, and hence a total impediment to peace.

In Cairo, President Hosni Mubarak supported King Hussein's initiative after a meeting with him. This was not, the Egyptians averred, a rejection of Camp David but an "interpretation" of it. Yet, by whatever name, the alliance of Jordan and Egypt around ideas long obnoxious to Israel has sent regional diplomacy off in directions sure to prove sterile. Indeed, Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir promptly declared Arab support for the PLO and peace with Israel to be incompatible.

Both Arab leaders have important motives that go beyond their declared concern to make peace possible. King Hussein recognizes the need to create some counterweight to Syria, still riding high in the Arab world after the

Lebanon war and bungled U.S. diplomacy. By reaching out to Mr. Arafat's wing of the PLO, the king has gained some credit on the West Bank, which he wants to see affiliated with Jordan. By proposing an international conference at variance with Camp David, he has adopted one Syrian theme, thus somewhat muting his challenge to Damascus.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mubarak is anxious to see Egypt readmitted to the Arab fold. Earlier this fall Jordan helped by restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt, severed when Anwar Sadat journeyed to Jerusalem in 1977. By embracing a concept of peacemaking that is heavily weighted

As America abstains, regional states play unhelpful games.

toward Palestinian interests (and that also bypasses Camp David), Mr. Mubarak strengthens his claim to be re-accepted by other Arab states. And both King Hussein and Mr. Mubarak hope that Iraq will join their fledgling axis against Syria, now that Baghdad and Washington have made up.

There are two countervailing developments. Syria's ability to veto any Arab attempt to make peace with Israel may, over time, be eroded by the gradual coalescence of moderate Arab states. And the terms in which recent regional diplomacy is being expressed make the practicalities of peacemaking much harder. By rejecting King Hussein's call to endorse Resolution 242, the Arafat wing of the PLO has again chosen the least common denominator of unrealism and recalcitrance regarding Israel's legitimate interests.

Arab positions that are supposedly designed to show flexibility and imagination in fact ensure that Israel will not be moved. Anyway, Israel is poorly placed to take initiatives. Strapped by hyper-inflation, still pinned down in Lebanon and governed by a curious arrangement that provides for an automatic change in power and political purpose in 1986, Israel is in no temper for ambitious adventures in diplomacy. The Arab-Israeli dialogue of the dead continues.

This impasse illustrates the risks in U.S. abstention from deep involvement in Arab-Israeli peacemaking, during which regional states are tempted to play unhelpful games. U.S. abstention has gone on for some time. Even the Reagan plan of 1982 has received no more than lip service in Washington. Thus, as the administration's top man for the Middle East, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, pursues a quiet diplomatic trip to the region, he does not go to a peace summit. U.S. peacemaking ideas — ideas not yet defined in Washington.

Mr. Murphy must first try to rein in a regional diplomatic process that points to a dead end. Otherwise, even a vigorous new U.S. commitment to Middle East peacemaking could be too little, too late — and herald another period of the inaction that always bodes ill for the Middle East.

The writer is vice chairman of Americas Watch, a human rights organization. He visited Chile last month and contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The writer is director of European studies at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### 'It Was Us or Them'

In response to the opinion column "Building the Bomb: What They Didn't Know Did Hurt" (Dec. 10):

Peter Wyden presents only one side of the atom-bomb argument. May an ex-first lieutenant of the U.S. infantry, who was commissioned to help seize the enemy's country 39 years ago, now have his say?

Upon landing in Japan after the atomic bombs were dropped, we found each house in other areas to be an arsenal, and the occupants' will to survive was equal to ours: It was us or them. In our view then, and now,

hundreds of thousands of lives more were saved than were taken by the two bombs. Frightful as the war's death toll had been in Europe, the number of deaths in Japan would not have been much less.

ROBERT D. PARSONS, San Pedro de Alcántara, Spain.

After reading how nuclear madness overshadowed reason at the Los Alamos laboratory, during the developing stage of the first atomic bomb, one is left with the question: Why hasn't history treated those persons responsible as criminals of war?

MANUEL GOMEZ RUBIO, Baden, Switzerland.

## FROM OUR DEC. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Leopold II of Belgium Dies

PARIS — With Leopold II of Belgium disappears one of the most remarkable figures in Europe. King Leopold II, who died on Dec. 17, was the most "modern" of monarchs. He came of a Royal line, the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, which has for generations past shown a comprehension of the art of government such as few other families can equal. The heritage of the Belgian Throne was no light one. With the densest population in Europe, Belgium had to be an industrial State in order to live. Its ruler had not only to be a politician, but a man of business. That King Leopold was both is proved by the dexterity with which he maintained the influence of Belgium. The Belgian capital plays a rôle throughout the world. The King set the example, and led the way by founding the Congo Free State. He has left to his country a magnificent African empire.

### 1934: Labor Leaders Accuse Russia

WASHINGTON — America's recognition of Soviet Russia was held responsible by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for what he described as an increase of Communist activities. "Communist activities in this country are increasing," he said, "and unless they are checked will inevitably be a definite menace to the American form of government." Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A.F. of L., backed up Green's view and demanded that recognition of Russia be withdrawn unless the purported connecting links between Russian and American Communists be broken. He agreed with Green that Communist activities had increased since recognition, and he demanded that the Soviets be called upon by the government to suppress Communist international activities as far as the United States was concerned.

## Chile: If Yes to Democracy, Then No to Pinochet

By Aryeh Neier

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration faces a great opportunity to repair its reputation in Latin America. It could identify itself with the movement toward democracy that is sweeping the hemisphere by making clear that it supports the Chilean people in their desire to rid themselves of the dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet.

Regrettably, Washington seems intent instead on propping up the Pinochet regime. The Reagan administration has made a few comments supporting "a transition to democracy" and criticizing such measures as censorship, but these remarks have been all too mildly stated.

Moreover, they are regularly coupled with denunciations of terrorist violence by "the nondemocratic left" in Chile, as if anti-democratic violence had reached the level at which it should be equated with the terrorism practiced by the government.

That is nonsense. In fact there is no guerrilla movement in Chile. There is no history of guerrilla movements, and the opposition to General Pinochet is overwhelmingly peaceful. A handful of extremists calling themselves the Manuel Rodríguez Front have set off some explosions, but this hardly justifies the total suppression of liberty by the Pinochet regime.

The Reagan administration further signals its support for General Pino-

chet by backing hundreds of millions of dollars in loans to Chile by the Inter-American Development Bank. This support clearly violates U.S. law prohibiting the United States from voting for loans to countries that engage in a "consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights."

The law specifies that gross violations include "torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges, or other flagrant denials of life, liberty and the security of the person." If Congress were drafting a law intended to apply specifically to Chile today, it would be difficult to find language that would more explicitly ban support for the loans that the administration is backing.

The Reagan administration has let it be known that it is concerned that Chile will become "another Nicaragua." To anyone even slightly familiar with the two countries, the analogy is mind-boggling. Nicaragua had no democratic tradition before the Sandinist revolution. It is predominantly a country of poor peasants, many of whom were illiterate — and may still be, despite the vaunted Sandinist literacy program. Nicaragua hid itself of the Somoza dynasty by protracted armed struggle. The process ensured, among other things,

that the leaders of that struggle would take power after the revolution.

In contrast, Chile had a long democratic tradition — until it was violently interrupted by General Pinochet's coup in 1973. It is predominantly a middle-class country and its citizens hold middle-class values. There is no prospect that the Pinochet government will be overthrown by armed struggle, both because there is no guerrilla movement and because the Chilean armed forces are far too formidable to encounter much difficulty if such a movement were to develop.

The reason why the Reagan administration worries about "another Nicaragua" is that it fears that Communists would do well in democratic elections perhaps well enough that, in coalition with other parties, they could take part in a post-Pinochet government. Is this at all likely?

It is hard to say. Political expression in Chile has been so dampened during the past 11 years that any predictions about electoral strength can only be wildly speculative.

The Reagan administration missed the opportunity to identify itself with the movement toward democracy in both Argentina and Uruguay. Now, lacking assurances about the outcome of elections in Chile, Washington is missing the opportunity to ally

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher  
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY  
Editor: ALAIN LECOUR  
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY  
Deputy Editor: FRANCIS DESMAISON  
Deputy Editor: ROLF D. KRANPEHL, Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 617-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer  
Managing Director: L.K. Robinson, 2434 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 3-285618. Telex 61170.  
Managing Director: L.K. Robinson, 2434 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 3-285618. Telex 61170.  
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre 9 32501126. Communiqué d'urgence No. 61337.  
U.S. subscription: \$284 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.







NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

NYSE Closing					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

AMEX Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

NYSE Closing					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

AMEX Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	11249	11251	11245	11249	+8
Transp	1448	1448	1448	1448	+1
Comp	4728	4728	4728	4728	+1

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4
Boise	21415	34	34	34	+1/4

## Trading on NYSE Is Moderate

NEW YORK — Shares were mixed in moderate trading late Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, with signs of softer interest rates failing to stir investor enthusiasm.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 2.54 to 1,173.37 at 3 P.M. and advances led declines 778-to-701 among the 1,976 issues traded.

The five-hour volume amounted to 70,505,000 shares, compared with 79,750,000 in the same period Friday.

Before the stock market opened, Bankers Trust Co. lowered its broker loan rate to 9 1/4 percent from 9 1/2 percent.

Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein Co. said he expected an improvement in the stock market fairly soon, pointing to the lower fed funds rate and the strength in the bond and futures markets. He said weakness in the stock of Union Carbide was responsible for part of the drop in the Dow industrial average.

The Commerce Department reported the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit reached a record \$32.9 billion in the third quarter. The third-quarter deficit in what is known as the current account was \$8.2 billion worse than the second quarter and \$13.2 billion worse than the first quarter.

Another report said U.S. industry used 81.5 percent of its capacity in November, up slightly from October and less than September.

And the Commerce Department said net profits of manufacturers in the third quarter were 4.5 cents per dollar of sales, 0.7 of a cent less than in the second quarter.

Stanley Works was near the top of the active list and higher. The company said it purchased about one million of its own shares from an institutional investor. A block of 1,047,200 was traded at 24 1/4.

Union Carbide was lower in active trading. A lawyer said he was going to file a \$120-billion class action lawsuit against the company in Federal court in Chicago. A block of 257,000 Carbide shares were traded at 35.

Carbide shares were selling for just under \$50 prior to the accident at its chemical plant in India.

Gold-mining stocks were battered as the price of gold fell on world markets. ASA Ltd. and Homestake Mining were lower.

Pantry Pride was off a fraction on heavy volume. Current management recently won a proxy contest waged by a dissident group.

American Medical International was lower in active trading.

IBM was off a fraction. IBM said shipments of the enhanced model of its Personal Computer AT have been delayed. Datapoint was higher on heavy volume.

Takeover target Phillips Petroleum was up a fraction at before the close. Indiana Standard and Sun Co. were higher, and Unocal was off a fraction.

IBM was off a fraction. IBM said shipments of the enhanced model of its Personal Computer AT have been delayed. Datapoint was higher on heavy volume.

Takeover target Phillips Petroleum was up a fraction at before the close. Indiana Standard and Sun Co. were higher, and Unocal was off a fraction.

Where will you be without gold if the dollar drops again?

The "almighty dollar" today is not quite so almighty.

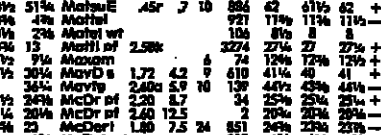
Its recent fluctuations on foreign exchange markets may be just a hiccup. Or the beginning of the greenback's long-awaited decline.

Whichever the case, Krugerrand gold bullion coins are your best protection against currency instability.

Can you think of a better refuge when the dollar is in doubt?

Ask your bank or broker about Krugerrand gold bullion coins.

International Gold Corporation  
1, rue de la Rotisserie  
1204 Geneva - Switzerland



Money you can trust.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close



**By H.J. MAIDENBERG**  
*New York Times Service*

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

\_\_\_\_\_









# BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Thyssen Shows a Profit But Plans No Dividend

**Reuters**  
DUISBURG, West Germany — Thyssen AG said Monday that it plans to pay no dividend on 1983-84 results, the second straight year the big steelmaking group has omitted a payout.

But Thyssen said the world group had returned to profit for the year ended last Sept. 30, after a 550.2-million Deutsche mark (\$176.9-million) net loss in the previous 12 months. It gave no figure.

The company said that with the world economy expanding, the outlook for the group is favorable, and it said restructuring efforts will further improve earnings.

World group third-party sales in 1983-84 rose 14 percent, to 32.4 billion DM, from 28.4 billion DM the previous year, Thyssen said.

Non-specialty steel sales, at 10.3 billion DM, were 16 percent higher than the 1982-83 level of 8.9 billion DM, while specialty steel sales rose 23 percent, to 3.5 billion DM from 2.8 billion DM.

In announcing the omission of a dividend, the managing board said its prime goal was to consolidate the group. Last year's omission of a dividend was the first since 1956.

World group investment in 1983-84 totaled 1 billion DM, up from 963 million DM, while depreciation was roughly unchanged at 1.1 billion DM.

Domestic group investment totaled 1.9 billion DM. No year-ago figure was immediately available.

Thyssen, which previously announced a return to profit for its non-specialty steel operations, said its specialty steel division also recovered in 1983-84 from a pre-tax loss of 93.4 million DM the previous year. It gave no figure.

Specialty steel recovered strongly due to the economic upturn. Prices rose and sales expanded sharply, especially foreign sales, Thyssen said.

Budd sales rose 26 percent in 1983-84, to \$1.5 billion, up from \$1.2 billion, with exceptional growth in its automotive-supply operations.

Sales in the transit division fell sharply, and transit again showed a considerable loss. On Jan. 1, Budd's transit activities will be separated from the group in a company to be called Transit America Inc.

## FCA Creates 4 Divisions in Restructuring

**Reuters**  
LOS ANGELES — Financial Corp. of America said Monday that it had created a new corporate structure for the parent company and its chief operating subsidiary, American Savings & Loan Association, forming key operating divisions for lending, financial, administrative and legal matters.

The company said lending-related functions will be the responsibility of Philip R. Brinkerhoff, executive vice president and chief lending officer. He had been a member of the president's office and president of FCA Mortgage Securities.

Victor H. Indick, executive vice president and chief financial officer, will head the financial unit. He had been senior executive vice president of FCA Mortgage. William R. Griscom will remain as chief financial officer of American Savings.

FCA faced liquidity problems last summer after nearly \$7 billion in deposits flowed out of American Savings.

## EC Fines John Deere For Antitrust Violation

**The Associated Press**  
BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission said Monday that it had fined John Deere & Co., the U.S. farm machinery maker, \$1.44 million for violating EC antitrust rules.

The commission said that John Deere and three independent distributors — Cofabel SA of Belgium, Louis Nagel & Co. of the Netherlands and Dansk Overskoks Motor Industry of Denmark — had violated antitrust rules "by imposing, accepting and practicing bans on the export of [John Deere] products by dealers or by the distributors themselves to other member states."

John Deere, in a statement, said it "does not believe that the evidence before the commission justifies this decision." It said it might appeal the finding to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

The commission said that John Deere "actively sought" to prevent exports beginning in 1975, thus preventing potential customers from buying John Deere products at lower prices abroad.

The cause of the export ban lay in price differences for farm machinery within the EC nations. The commission said prices have been "persistently higher" in Britain and Greece, "giving farmers and dealers there an incentive to import."

John Deere has plants in Britain, France, Italy and West Germany.

The commission said it had taken into account John Deere's agreement to end the export ban.

## Gilbert, Winner Of Nobel, Quits As Biogen Chief

**The Associated Press**  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Walter Gilbert, a Nobel Prize-winning biochemist, has resigned as chairman of Biogen NV so the biotechnology company can "seek fresh management," the firm announced Monday.

Mr. Gilbert will be replaced at Biogen by Mark Skeletsky, the company's principal operating officer.

Mr. Gilbert has been a member of Biogen's scientific board since the Swiss-based company was founded in 1978, and he has been chairman and chief executive since 1981. He resigned from Harvard University to lead Biogen after winning the Nobel Prize for his genetics research in 1980.

Peter Feinstein, a Biogen spokesman said that Mr. Gilbert's departure was "not caused by any significant problems in the company."

"We believe that Biogen is in a strong position in terms of products and cash reserves," Mr. Feinstein added.

## Komatsu Seeks Factory In Southeastern U.S.

**Reuters**  
TOKYO — Komatsu Ltd. of Japan said Monday that it wants to buy a factory in the southeastern United States to produce construction machinery. Komatsu is the Japanese leader in that field.

Industry sources said it might take Komatsu months to find a suitable factory, and added that the company is expected to invest 5 billion to 6 billion yen (\$20.2 million to \$24.2 million) in the project.

## Saudis, Europeans Sign \$600-Million Chemical Accord

**Reuters**  
RIYADH — The Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corp. Monday signed a \$600-million agreement with Arab, Italian and Finnish companies for the construction of a Saudi-European petrochemical plant in Jubail, on Saudi Arabia's eastern coast.

The agreement was signed by Saudi minister of industry and electrical power, Abdul-Aziz Abdullah Al-Zamel, who is also chairman of SABIC, and representatives from the other three partners, Arab Petroleum Investment Corp., Enichem SpA of Italy and Neste OY of Finland.

Under the agreement, SABIC will own 70 percent of the project, which is expected to take three years to complete, while the other three partners will each have a 10-percent stake.

The starting date for the project was not disclosed.

## French Unemployment Up

**Reuters**  
PARIS — The Labor Ministry reported Monday that French adjusted unemployment in November rose by 0.6 percent, to 2.38 million.

## COMPANY NOTES

**Bonassac-Willett**, the major French textile group which declared bankruptcy in 1981, is to be taken over by Ferinel, a property group, under a plan approved by the government. Ferinel will provide 400 million francs (\$42.1 million) and is seeking an equal amount of state aid.

**Broken Hill Pty. Co.**, the Australian mining concern, said its subsidiary, BHP Holdings USA Inc., has extended its offer for all outstanding common stock of Energy Reserves Group Inc. to Dec. 21. As of Friday, BHP Holdings had acquired more than 37.5 million, or 89 percent, of ERG's shares.

**Champion International Corp.** of the United States said it has sold its Associated Weavers Europe Belgian carpet-producing unit to a group of Belgian investors for \$6.4 million in cash and \$1.6 million in notes. The

## 'Junk' Bonds Are Offered in Europe

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., the biggest player in the U.S. "junk" bond market, is trying to sell such securities in the quality-conscious Eurobond market.

Drexel announced Monday an offer of \$67 million of three-year, 16.5-percent bonds from Farnsworth & Hastings Ltd., a securities trading unit of Cambrian & General Securities PLC, Cambrian, a British investment trust partly owned by Ivan F. Boesky, a prominent New York investor, is guaranteeing the issue. Farnsworth specializes in "risk arbitrage," or speculating on shares involved in takeover contests.

Junk bonds, or "high-yield" issues, as Drexel prefers to describe them, generally are those rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor's. Farnsworth does not yet have a rating for its securities but clearly would fall into that category.

To sell its bonds, Farnsworth is offering around five percentage points more than a triple-A-rated corporation would need to offer on a three-year Eurodollar bond issue, Eurobond specialists said.

Eurobond investors in recent years generally have demanded top-rated bonds, but Drexel officials said they expect to offer more high-yield Eurobonds.



**Habibsons Trust and Finance Limited**

LICENSED DEPOSIT TAKER  
INCORPORATED IN UNITED KINGDOM

By God's Grace we are pleased  
to announce the establishment of our office at

15 Finsbury Circus  
London EC2M 7PL

Telephone: 01-588 3646  
Telex: 8812998 Habson G

NEW ISSUE

DECEMBER 11, 1984

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus, copies of which may be obtained in any State from the underwriter as may lawfully offer these securities in compliance with the securities laws of such State.

3,500,000 Shares of Common Stock

**Earthworm Tractor Company**  
INCORPORATED

Offering Price: \$1.00 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only in those States in which these securities may be legally offered or sold and then only from such broker-dealers as may legally offer these securities in such States.

**DIVERSIFIED EQUITIES CORP.**  
104 East 40th Street  
New York, NY 10016  
(212) 682-3838 (800) 221-3017

MOSTEL TAYLOR  
SECURITIES, INC.

HICKEY-KOBER  
INCORPORATED

MEMBER NASD • SIPC

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. The Notes have not been registered for offer or sale in the United States. Offers and sales of the Notes in the United States or to United States nationals or residents might constitute a violation of United States law if made prior to the ninetieth day after determination that the distribution has been completed.

U.S. \$100,000,000

**Kimberly-Clark Corporation**

12% Notes due December 1, 1994

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Morgan Stanley International

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Amro International Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris

Chemical Bank International Limited

Dai-ichi Kangyo International Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

Sumitomo Finance International

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Barclays Bank Group

Citicorp Capital Markets Group

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

December, 1984

ONLY THE PUREST GOLD HAS  
IMMORTAL VALUE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Over 3000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians immortalized their King Tutankhamen in the purest of gold. Even then they knew that pure gold would have everlasting value. And that is still true today. Whoever invests in gold should also choose its purest form.

Canada's Maple Leaf, for example, is struck with the purest gold that you can buy today. It contains no base metals and is the only coin available at banks with a purity of 999.9/1000 fine gold — guaranteed by the Canadian government.

What does that mean for you? In contrast to ordinary gold coins which

are 22-carat gold, you get the purity of 24-carat gold for your money with Maple Leaf. And, a high degree of assurance that you can trade it easily anytime, anywhere in the world.

Therefore, prudent investors can follow the example of the ancient Egyptians. Whoever wants to acquire longterm value should choose gold of the highest purity. And today, that is the 999.9/1000 of the Canadian Maple Leaf — a purity for which there is no substitute.



Canada's Maple Leaf

Canada's Maple Leaf

MAPLE LEAF THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR PURITY.



Vol. of 3 P.M.	5,510,000
From 3 P.M. to	5,550,000

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street**

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52- 100% High	Low	Close	Div.
-------	------	------	----	------------------	-----	-------	------

0%	14%	FairmC	.40	2.6	6	10	15%	15	15%	+ 1a
5%	2	FairmC				10	7%	2%	2%	- 1a
7%	18%	FIFSL n	.40b	2.7	12	5	22%	22%	22%	
7%	11%	FVymB	.80	0.9	8	3	11%	11%	11%	

3%	15%	PGE <sub>2</sub> Pr	4.06	13.3	591	20%	20%	20%	+ +	1/4
3%	21%	PGE <sub>2</sub> Pr	1.50	13.1	19	25%	20%	20%	+ +	1/4
3%	17%	PGE <sub>2</sub> Pr	2.50	13.1	22	19%	19%	19%	+ +	1/4
3%	15%	PGE <sub>2</sub> Pr	2.50	13.1	18	18%	18%	18%	+ +	1/4
3%	17%	PGE <sub>2</sub> Pr	2.52	12.5	123	19%	19%	19%	+ +	1/4
3%	77%	PGE <sub>2</sub> Pr	1.42	12.1	9	20	20	20	+ +	1/4
3%	73%	PGE <sub>2</sub> Pr	2.12	12.6	2	8%	8%	8%	+ +	1/4
3%	74%	PGE <sub>2</sub> Pr	2.30	12.7	177	18%	18	18%	+ +	1/4

12%	Whole pt	1.80	13.8	21	13	12%	13	
27%	Worthen	.50	1.6	12	5	31%	30%	— 2
12	Wright			4	17%	17%	12%	
3%	Wright H	.050		12	204	3%	3%	— 3
5%	YankCo			5	26	4	5%	
4%	Yardrv	.08	1.9	11	13	4%	4%	
5%	Zimer	.10	1.8	18	92	6%	6%	— 4

## Dec. 17

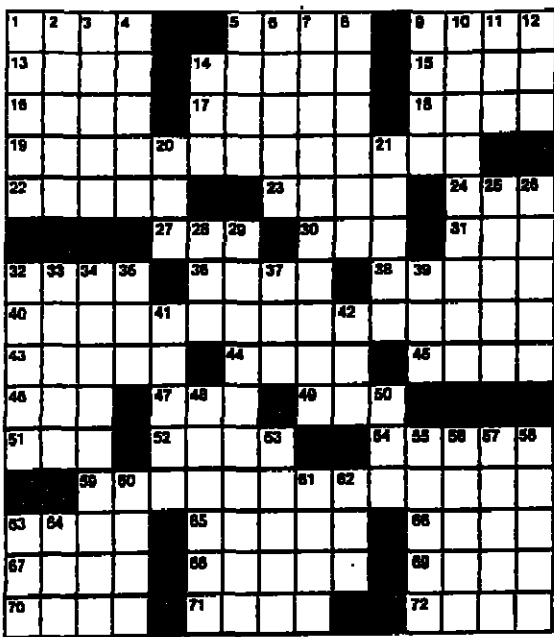
**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible][illegible]

**Euro-L**









**ACROSS**

1 Horologer  
5 Leftovers  
9 Flaubert  
13 Biblical weed  
14 "That's"—  
1953 song  
15 Etrange, in a way  
16 "—" for All Seasons  
17 Late Count from Red Bank  
18 Notice  
19 Losing one's grip  
22 Chou—  
23 Keel's after part  
24 System  
27 Billfish  
30 Mex. lady  
31 Echo  
32 Lip  
36 Waistcoat  
38 Filmic Mr. Chips  
40 Music from a Christmas  
43 Perch on high  
44 Take on  
45 Champagne bucket  
46 Vex  
47 Cooler

**DOWN**

1 Oater  
2 De Valera  
3 Shadow  
4 Reddish brown  
5 Bradley of military fame  
6 Bonheur and Luxembourg  
7 Cheats  
8 Investigator  
9 Water holder  
10 Mystically idealistic  
11 Tourist's aid  
12 At all  
14 Kindergarten trio  
19 Jazman's job  
21 Drats' kin  
25 Rush  
26 Kind of maid  
28 Palindromic name  
29 Careful  
30 C.P.A.'s activity  
32 Slope  
33 Mischa and Leopold  
34 First-aid item  
35 Part of B.S.  
37 Wedel, e.g.  
39 Gabby's okay  
41 Vaquero's rope  
42 Hudson  
43 contemporary retreats  
48 Russians  
50 Cancer-Virgo divider  
53 Dogma  
55 Packer's purchase  
56 Trouble  
57 Stability under stress  
58 Join  
60 Let off steam  
61 Studies  
62 Clock-watch-er's abbr.  
63 With it, in the 40's  
64 Footfar

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



IT WON'T DO GOOD TO PROMISE ME STUFF. YOU GOTTA TALK TO MY MOM 'N' DAD.

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRUGO

HERIK

BOINAL

WOBELL

ANSWER: "WOBELL" — B. (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AWFUL SQUAW MALADY JAILED

Answer: What there seemed to be in that noisy courtroom—MORE "JAW" THAN LAW.

## WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW

Algeria 16 11 11 11

Amsterdam 16 11 11 11

Athens 16 11 11 11

Barcelona 16 11 11 11

Berlin 16 11 11 11

Brussels 16 11 11 11

Bucharest 16 11 11 11

Cairo 16 11 11 11

Canton 16 11 11 11

Cebu 16 11 11 11

Colon 16 11 11 11

Dahomey 16 11 11 11

Dakar 16 11 11 11

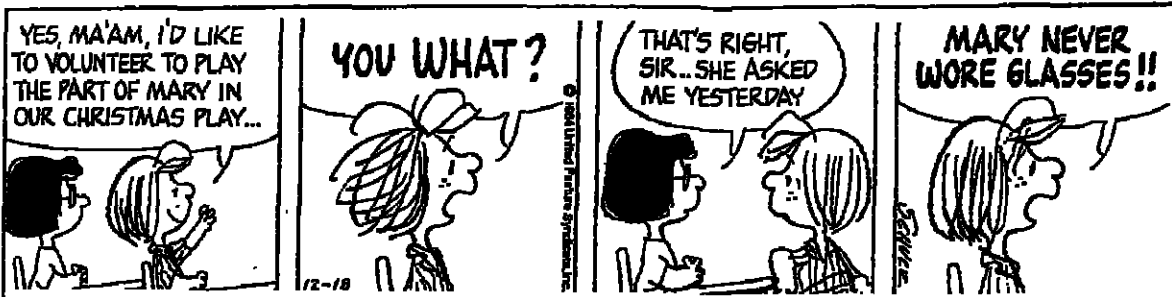
Danzon 16 11 11 11

Davao 16 11 11 11

Dhaka 16 11 11 11

Dien 16 11 11 11

## PEANUTS



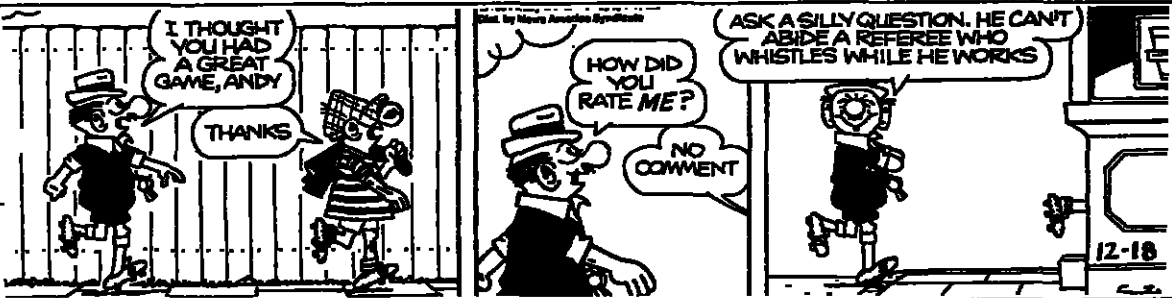
## BLONDIE



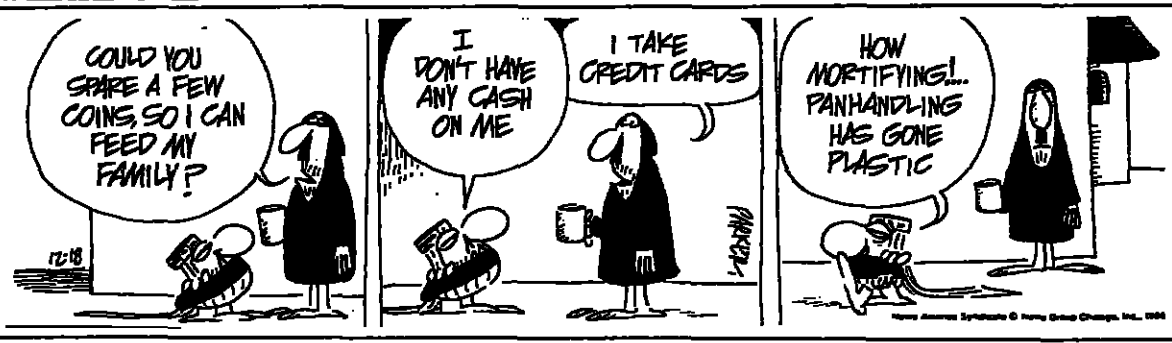
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



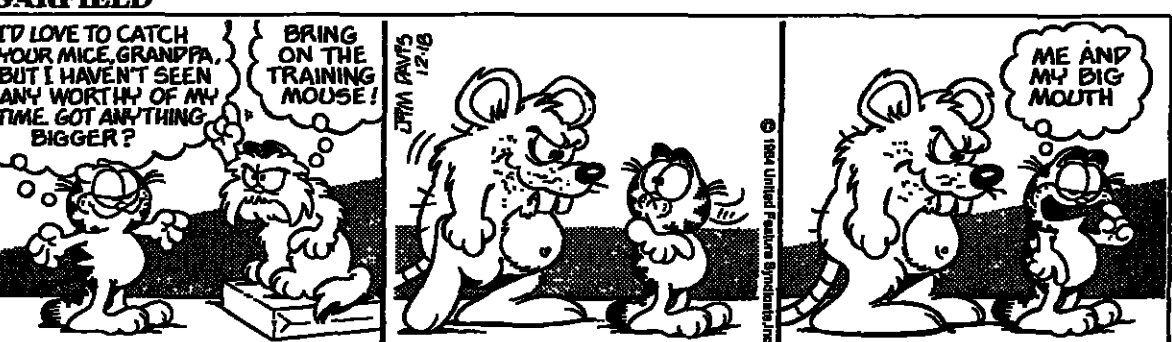
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto

High Low Close

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

Montreal

High Low Close

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

425 Abitibi 100 100 100

Amsterdam

Class Prev.

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

ABN 120 120 120

## BOOKS

## ASHBY

By Maurice Valency. 277 pp. \$15.95.  
Shocks Books. 200 Madison Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Eva Hoffman

FOR Maurice Valency, who is 81 years old and has been known as a drama critic, playwright and producer, this is a first novel. It is a novel set in the past—the period sketched here is the 1930s—but it is the past not so much recaptured or strenuously searched for, as remembered through the mild and dissolving lens of nostalgia.

The title character and protagonist of the novel is, in spite of his name, a Russian émigré painter, seen by his biographical narrator—an unassuming, though not unimpressive, middle-aged scholar—as larger than life, or at least larger than most humans, and therefore entirely forgivable in all his deceptions, extravagances and excesses. And Ashby is certainly conceived as excessive: a compulsive charmer, an irresistible womanizer and a kind of con man, who invents facts and reinvents his life constantly—but who can play the game so well only because he can see through it to a more essential reality. "We are all pretending, my dear boy," he tells his younger friend and future chronicler. "That is what is known as reality. The important thing is to maintain a straight face."

Ashby's redeeming feature is that he cannot pretend to the end. For a while, he paints lush and realistic nudes, because they bring in a lot of money. But his conscience is jogged by a fellow émigré artist, and his canvases become more abstract and spiritual, searching no longer for the model's body, but for her soul—and for that of the world. For a while, also, he allows himself to be married to an excessively rich and influential woman (though only after bedding down her daughter, who is understandably provoked into trying to shoot him in revenge), but he cannot stand to have his life even so luxuriously arranged, and summons his ever-faithful Horatio to rescue him from his gilded cage. And, in a final gesture of spiritual grandstanding and political conscience, he makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Santiago de Compostela just as the Spanish Civil War begins, and the world to which he belongs begins to crumble.

"Ashby" is essentially a one-character novel, though around this central figure, Valency sketches some rather charming vignettes and scenes which, with winsomeness and understated wit, suggest the atmosphere of a still-innocent and romantic bohemia. Most of the novel takes place in a Greenwich Village unaffected by the Depression and populated by a small cast of characters given to lots of love-making, a thorough insouciance about means of livelihood and some rather good talk.

Ashby, of course, outtalks them all, and some of his speculations can be quite amusing. "The age of the garter belt has come to an end," he pronounces at one point. "A major phenomenon. Surely you are aware?"—thereupon launching into a lecture on the cataclysmic changes of mores and relations between the sexes implied by this "most significant sign of the times."

But it is difficult to know what to make of this rather haphazard constellation of figures and incidents. Is the novel simply a portrait of an artist in his time, perhaps loosely based on an actual painter, such as John Graham, a Russian émigré who also went through traditional and avant-garde phases? Or is it a novel of a time represented through an artist sensitive to its moods and vibrations? The latter interpretation is suggested through the infusion of political scenes and discussions, which intrude into the rather confined milieu of the novel.

Ashby may be Russian not only because of what the narrator calls "the Russian-vogue" of the time, but also because the political inflections of the 30's were to such a large extent defined by what was happening in the Soviet Union. There's an all-American strike disrupted by the police, which Ashby and his friends watch for a while, before finally deciding to go to dinner; and there is, of course, the rising drum roll of the Spanish Civil War, which causes much debate, though its significance remains, at that early stage, quite ungraspable.

In a sense, Valency is perceptive about the relationship of personal lives to such events—at least before the events become overwhelming enough to make a tangible impact on individual fates. As the narrator follows Ashby into Spain, he turns the turmoil and the edge of danger in the air into a backdrop for his own erotic adventures. The romance of a revolution quickly becomes—as when he's not there, for those not about to die?—the romance of seduction.

But even in such scenes, Valency does not refrain from going over the edge of cliché. "Think," William says to a young woman he has accidentally met on the road, "years from now when you're safely married to your bank manager, with your four lovely children crawling about your spotless kitchen linoleum, and the mortgage money safely deposited in the Royal Bank of Liverpool, you'll still be wondering how it would have been if that evening way to a generous impulse that evening long ago in Pamplona on the eve of the Civil War."

The hallmark of novelistic nostalgia is the stylistic soft focus in which all rough edges, all tension, all conflict—the fresh air of the unexpected, or the effort to understand what really took place—are smoothed over in the misty haze of delicious and cozy impressions. In this novel, nothing can happen, because everything has already happened.

Eva Hoffman is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the 30th game of the world chess championship match in Moscow, Anatoly Karpov continued his policy of playing for a draw whenever he has Black—and once again the 33-year-old titleholder's defensive skill proved sufficient to the task at hand.

Karpov leads the series 5-0 over his 21-year-old challenger, Gary Kasparov, and needs but one more victory to retain his championship. Draws do not count, but Karpov prefers to save his winning attempts for the games in which he plays White and has the slight advantage of the first move.

This was the same variation of the Petrov Defense as in Game 28 until Kasparov replaced his earlier 10 P-P, B-B3, 11 Q-Q, Q-Q; 12 Q-Q3? by 10 B-B3.

When Karpov faced 10 N-B3 in his encounter with Eric Lombard in Hanover, West Germany, in 1983, he played 10... B-N3; 11 Q-Q, N-P; 12 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 13 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 14 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 15 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 16 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 17 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 18 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 19 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 20 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 21 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 22 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 23 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 24 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 25 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 26 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 27 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 28 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 29 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 30 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 31 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 32 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 33 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 34 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 35 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 36 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 37 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 38 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 39 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 40 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 41 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 42 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 43 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 44 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 45 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 46 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 47 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 48 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 49 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 50 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 51 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 52 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 53 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 54 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 55 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 56 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 57 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 58 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 59 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 60 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 61 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 62 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 63 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 64 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 65 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 66 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 67 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 68 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 69 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 70 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 71 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 72 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 73 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 74 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 75 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 76 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 77 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 78 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 79 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 80 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 81 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 82 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 83 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 84 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 85 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 86 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 87 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 88 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 89 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 90 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 91 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 92 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 93 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 94 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 95 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 96 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 97 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 98 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 99 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 100 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 101 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 102 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 103 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 104 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 105 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 106 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 107 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 108 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 109 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 110 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 111 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 112 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 113 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 114 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 115 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 116 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 117 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 118 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 119 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 120 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 121 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 122 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 123 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 124 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 125 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 126 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 127 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 128 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 129 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 130 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 131 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 132 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 133 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 134 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 135 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 136 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 137 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 138 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 139 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 140 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 141 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 142 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 143 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 144 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 145 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 146 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 147 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 148 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 149 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 150 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 151 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 152 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 153 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 154 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 155 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 156 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 157 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 158 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 159 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 160 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 161 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 162 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 163 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 164 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 165 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 166 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 167 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 168 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 169 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 170 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 171 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 172 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 173 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 174 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 175 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 176 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 177 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 178 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 179 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 180 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 181 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 182 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 183 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 184 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 185 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 186 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 187 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 188 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 189 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 190 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 191 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 192 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 193 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 194 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 195 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 196 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 197 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 198 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 199 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 200 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 201 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 202 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 203 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 204 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 205 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 206 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 207 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 208 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 209 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 210 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 211 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 212 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 213 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 214 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 215 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 216 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 217 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 218 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 219 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 220 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 221 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 222 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 223 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 224 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 225 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 226 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 227 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 228 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 229 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 230 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 231 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 232 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 233 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 234 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 235 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 236 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 237 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 238 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 239 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 240 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 241 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 242 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 243 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 244 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 245 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 246 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 247 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 248 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 249 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 250 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 251 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 252 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 253 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 254 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 255 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 256 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 257 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 258 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 259 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 260 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 261 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 262 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 263 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 264 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 265 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 266 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 267 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 268 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 269 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 270 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 271 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 272 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 273 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 274 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 275 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 276 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 277 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 278 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 279 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 280 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 281 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 282 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 283 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 284 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 285 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 286 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 287 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 288 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 289 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 290 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 291 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 292 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 293 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 294 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 295 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 296 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 297 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 298 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 299 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 300 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 301 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 302 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 303 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 304 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 305 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 306 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 307 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 308 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 309 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 310 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 311 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 312 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 313 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 314 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 315 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 316 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 317 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 318 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 319 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 320 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 321 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 322 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 323 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 324 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 325 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 326 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 327 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 328 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 329 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 330 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 331 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 332 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 333 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 334 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 335 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 336 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 337 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 338 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 339 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 340 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 341 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 342 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 343 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 344 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 345 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 346 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 347 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 348 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 349 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 350 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 351 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 352 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 353 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 354 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 355 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 356 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 357 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 358 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 359 Q-Q3, Q-Q; 3



# SPORTS

## Steelers Gain Spot in Playoffs By Downing the Raiders, 13-7

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**LOS ANGELES** — The Pittsburgh Steelers earned a berth in the National Football League playoffs with a 13-7 victory over the Los Angeles Raiders here Sunday. The underdog Steelers, who finished the season at 9-7, needed to win to advance to post-season play; a loss would have given the American Conference Central title to the 8-8 Cincinnati, which had a better record in division play.

### NFL ROUNDOUP

The defeat cost Los Angeles the home-field advantage in the AFC wild-card playoff game. The Raiders finished the regular season with an 11-5 record and will play the wild-card game at Seattle (12-4) on Sunday. Had the Raiders beaten Pittsburgh, that game would have been played here.

Walter Abernethy rushed for 111 yards on 28 carries and set up the winners' only touchdown, and the Pittsburgh defense all but shut down the normally potent Los Angeles attack. Quarterback Jim Plunkett, playing the second half in relief of starter Marc Wilson, threw a two-yard touchdown pass to Doc Williams with 3:10 left for the Raiders' only touchdown. Donnie Shell's second interception of the day, at the Pittsburgh 46-yard line with 2:24 remaining, snuffed out the final Los Angeles threat.

Gary Anderson kicked field goals of 26 yards in the first quarter and 37 yards with 5:35 left in the game, and Frank Pollard scored on a 1-yard plunge on the first play of the final period to give the Steelers their 13 points.

Anderson's second field goal capped a 72-yard, 13-play drive to the Los Angeles 8. A 14-yard pass from quarterback Mark Malone to John Stallworth on a 3rd-and-7 play from the Raider 31 kept the drive alive.

Pollard's TD had come immediately after a 59-yard swing-play from Malone to Abernethy that put the ball on the Raider 1.

Los Angeles mustered only one first-half threat, after a fumble recovery and a 32-yard pass inter-

cepted call that put the Raiders at the Pittsburgh 10. But after a holding penalty moved the ball back to the 30, Shell intercepted a Wilson pass in the Steeler end zone with 4:42 left in the second quarter.

The Raiders got to the Pittsburgh 21-yard line late in the third quarter, but on a fourth-and-one play running back Marcus Allen was stopped cold. The Steelers then moved 79 yards in five plays to make it 10-0 on Pollard's score.

The big play of the Raiders' 75-yard, 10-play scoring drive was a 59-yard pass from Plunkett to Williams, moving the ball to the Pittsburgh 1. Three plays later one yard before Plunkett found Williams at the back of the end zone.

In his two periods of play, Wilson completed only 5 of 13 passes for 45 yards; Plunkett was 9-of-20 for 123 yards. Malone finished with 13 completions in 23 attempts for 191 yards and one interception.

In a somewhat surprising defensive effort, the Steelers held Los Angeles to 188 in total yards. Pittsburgh had allowed 303 points in its previous 15 games and 116 points in its last five. Eight opponents scored 20 or more points against the Steelers this year; the Raiders were only the second team to score below double figures against them. The other was Houston, which Pittsburgh defeated 35-7.

### Redskins 29, Cardinals 27

In Washington, Mark Moseley's 37-yard field goal with 1:33 remaining lifted the Redskins to a 29-27 victory over St. Louis. Successfully defending its National Conference East title, Washington eliminated the Cardinals from playoff contention. The winners' Art Monk set an NFL record for single-season pass receptions, breaking Charlie Hennigan's 20-year-old mark of 101.

**Chiefs 42, Chargers 21**  
 In San Diego, Bill Kenney threw for three touchdowns to help Kansas City score the game's first 42 points and the Chiefs coasted to a 42-21 pasting of the Chargers. Its 8th record gives Kansas City its first nonlosing season since 1981. San Diego (7-9) finished in the AFC West cellar.

### Packers 38, Vikings 14

In Minneapolis, Lynn Dickey threw for two touchdowns and dived for another, and cornerback Mark Lee set up scores with an interception and a fumble recovery in Green Bay's 38-14 romp over the Vikings.

**Bears 30, Lions 13**  
 In Pontiac, Michigan, Greg Landry passed for one touchdown and ran for another and the Chicago defense set a season record for sacks as the Bears beat Detroit, 30-13. The Bears' defense nailed Detroit quarterbacks 12 times to give Chicago 72 for the season, breaking the NFL mark of 67 by the 1967 Oakland Raiders.

### Bucs 41, Jets 21

In Tampa, Florida, Steve DeBerg tossed three touchdown passes and James Wilder ran for 103 yards and two TDs as the Buccaneers thrashed the New York Jets, 41-21, in Coach John McKay's last game before retiring. Wilder's 407 carries this season set an NFL record.

### Patriots 16, Colts 10

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Craig James rushed for a career-high 138 yards, and Tony Franklin kicked three field goals as New England held on for a 16-10 decision over Indianapolis.

### Browns 27, Oilers 20

In Houston, rookie Earnest Byner had his biggest day as a pro with 188 yards rushing and scoring runs of two and 15 yards to lead Cleveland to a 27-20 victory over the Oilers.

### Seagles 52, Bills 21

In Cincinnati, Ken Anderson fired three first-half touchdown passes to launch the Bengals on their 52-21 rout of Buffalo. After losing their first five games this year, Cincinnati won eight of its last 11.

### Falcons 26, Eagles 10

In Atlanta, rookie quarterback Dave Archer threw a TD pass on his first NFL completion and set up two other scores as the Falcons ended a nine-game losing streak with a 26-10 victory over Philadelphia. (AP, UPI)



In Sunday's game against St. Louis, the Redskins' Art Monk set a single-season NFL record with his 102d pass reception.

## U.S. Team Trying to Hang On

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**GOTEBORG** — John McEnroe and Peter Fleming, the best doubles team in the world, were hoping to keep U.S. Davis Cup chances alive Monday after McEnroe and Jimmy Connors lost their opening singles matches to Sweden.

### DAVIS CUP FINALS

McEnroe, 25, and Fleming, 29, lost in the semifinals of the U.S. Open last August to Jarryd and Edberg, who at 23 and 18 are the oldest and youngest members of the Swedish team.

"We won the last time, so there is a certain psychological advantage," said Jarryd.

On Monday, Connors was fined \$2,000 for three counts of unsportsmanlike behavior during his singles match Sunday.

He lost, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, to Mats Wilander, ranked fourth world-

wide and winner of the Australian Open earlier this month.

Among other penalties, Connors was penalized a game in the third set for audible obscenity. Commenting late Sunday on Connors' claim that his words were self-directed, referee Alan Mills said: "The words he used were obvious obscenities and there was absolutely a violation of the code."

Said Connors: "That's been one of my either good or bad points throughout my career. I've always moaned and groaned to myself and tried to get myself pumped up for my matches. What's the limit? Are you supposed to go out there with the tennis balls stuck in your mouth?"

Mills said Connors, 33, had also uttered apparent obscenities to British umpire George Grime after the match.

But on Monday Mills decided not to penalize Connors for that encounter, which would have disqualified him from the finals.

Mills, who is also the Wimbledon referee, talked with U.S. team captain Arthur Ashe and Connors earlier in the day. "During my conversation with Connors, I got a very genuine and personal apology from him directed to myself and the chair umpire, Mr. Grime," said Mills.

Wilander's victory was followed by a stunning triumph by Henrik Sundstrom, who downed McEnroe, 13-11, 6-4, 6-3.



Jimmy Connors "I've always moaned and groaned."

### VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

## Conjuring Up a Dream Team by a Piping-Hot Stove

**WASHINGTON** — Quick, somebody turn off that hot stove before it burns up. Has enough happened in baseball in the last week to keep everybody happy?

In other winters more players have changed uniforms, but when players packed their bags or were on the brink of doing so.

When were so many of the best teams at the center of activity, holding their breath because they knew their fate in 1985 hung in the off-season balance? When did so many division races seem so vitally affected by December doings?

Let's see. Next year I think our lineup should be: Rickie Henderson, Lee Lacy, Fred Lynn, Gary Carter, Cliff Johnson, Howard Johnson, Ozzie Guillen and Luis Salazar. If Salazar can play second, we have every position covered. Vance Law, Ron Hassey and Henry Cotto are our bench. We'll score some runs.

Our starting rotation will be: Larry Lundy, Don Sutton, Tim Lincecum, Ray Burris and Walt Terrell, with Jay Howell, Ray Fontenot and Jose Rijo on call. We'll have to settle for Bruce Sutter and Bill Caudill in our bullpen.

We'd have the best starter in baseball, the best reliever, the best

catcher and the best leadoff man and base stealer. We'd also have a seven-time All-Star in center field, a 321 hitter in right and the all-time pinch-hit home run leader as our designated hitter.

What really distinguishes "our" hot-stove league team, of course, is that all its members have recently changed uniforms — either in

**When teams like the Padres, Cubs, Mets and Twins suddenly show up in pennant races, caution gets thrown out.**

trades or as free agents. We were hurt when Andy Thornton, Steve Froat and Rick Sutcliffe re-signed with their old teams.

Perhaps never before in baseball history has the motto of the age been so clearly: "Act Now or Get Left Behind." When teams like the Padres, Cubs, Mets and Twins suddenly show up in pennant races, caution gets thrown out the window.

Perhaps most serious fans have the same contradictory feelings — excitement and trepidation — about this winter carnival.

## Canadien Defense Thwarts Flyers, 3-2

**PHILADELPHIA** — Montreal captain Larry Robinson keeps hearing the same questions every day but he doesn't grow tired of

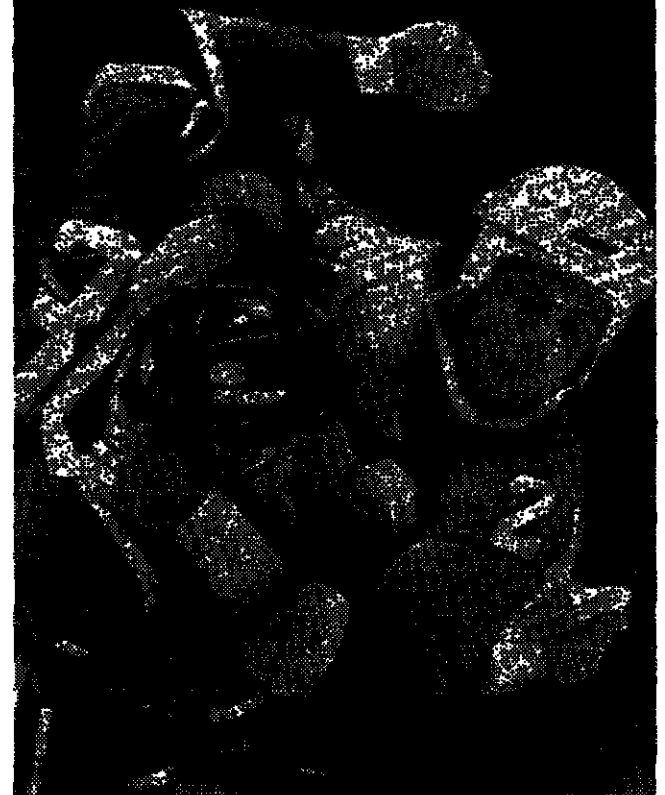
answering them. Why are the Canadiens 13 points ahead of their 30-game pace of last season? How can a team where four of the six regular defensemen average 21 years of age be down 24 opposition goals from last season through 30 games?

"They're the reason we're playing so well," Robinson said after Tom Kurvers, a 22-year-old rookie defenseman, scored late in the third period to give Montreal a 3-2 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers here Sunday night in a duel of National Hockey League division leaders.

"The ship is a matter of concern, especially since we can't score goals when we need to," said Coach

Mike Keenan. "We have to grab the players' attention and prevent this thing from gaining momentum. You can be on a roll when you're winning, but the same thing happens in the negative when you're losing."

Naslund and Philadelphia's Brad McCrimmon traded goals 15 seconds apart midway through the second period. Later in the period, Montreal's Chris Nilan and Philadelphia's Dave Poulin scored.



He lost this first-period run-in with Philadelphia's Dave Brown, but Chris Nilan (left) later scored a goal in Montreal's 3-2 victory.

## SCOREBOARD

### World Cup Skiing

**MEANS GIANT SLALOM**  
 (All skiers of 1984, Italy)  
 1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, one minute, 41.87 seconds  
 2. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:42.78  
 3. Martin Moseleitner, Austria, 1:43.28  
 4. Hans Enn, Austria, 1:43.31  
 5. Guido Hutterer, Austria, 1:43.39  
 6. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:43.44  
 7. Ivan Morselt, Italy, 1:43.73  
 8. Thomas Baur, Switzerland, 1:43.93  
 9. Jure Franka, Yugoslavia, 1:43.99  
 10. Robert Bruchner, Italy, 1:44.14  
 11. Bernhard Gstrein, Austria, 1:44.25  
 12. Markus Wommeler, West Germany, 1:44.44  
 13. Richard Frommelt, Italy, 1:44.42  
 14. Franco Piccardi, France, 1:44.42  
 15. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 1:44.52

### MEANS OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Zurbriggen, 184 points  
 2. Girardelli, 95  
 3. Wenzel, 87  
 4. Erbacher, 84  
 5. Hans Enn, Switzerland, 81  
 6. Morselt, 78  
 7. Baur, Switzerland, 72  
 8. Baur, Yugoslavia, 62  
 9. Frommelt and Oswald Tschudi, Italy, 41  
 10. Robert Bruchner, Italy, 35  
 11. Bernhard Gstrein, West Germany, 30  
 12. Enn, 29  
 13. Paolo de Cusani, Italy, 25  
 14. Jonas Nilsson, Sweden, and Peter Popenberger, Sweden, 23

### Hockey

#### NHL Standings

**WALDES CONFERENCE**  
 Patrick Division  
 Philadelphia 17 9 5 39 124 94  
 Washington 16 9 5 39 124 94  
 N.Y. Islanders 16 12 1 33 144 124  
 Pittsburgh 14 12 2 32 144 124  
 N.Y. Rangers 10 16 4 34 105 126  
 New Jersey 9 15 4 27 97 119

#### Adams Division

Montreal 13 15 3 31 120 122  
 Quebec 12 15 3 29 109 108  
 Boston 12 15 3 29 109 108  
 Buffalo 10 16 4 34 105 126  
 Hartford 11 13 4 26 92 119

#### CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

**Norfolk Division**  
 Chicago 12 13 3 31 124 124  
 St. Louis 12 13 3 29 109 108  
 Detroit 10 16 4 34 105 126  
 Minnesota 9 16 4 34 105 126  
 Toronto 2 21 5 17 97 119

#### Central Division

Edmonton 21 5 3 45 190 90  
 Winnipeg 17 10 3 37 121 118  
 Calgary 16 11 3 37 121 118  
 Los Angeles 14 11 3 37 121 118  
 Vancouver 7 22 3 17 97 119

#### SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 2 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks (0);  
 Edmonton 1 (1), Winnipeg Jets (0);  
 Calgary 1 (1), Los Angeles Kings (0);  
 Vancouver 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Montreal 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Philadelphia 1 (1), New York Rangers (0);  
 Pittsburgh 1 (1), New Jersey Devils (0);  
 Washington 1 (1), New York Islanders (0);  
 Chicago 1 (1), St. Louis Blues (0);  
 Detroit 1 (1), Minnesota Wild (0);  
 Toronto 1 (1), Vancouver Canucks



## ART BUCHWALD Solidifying the Budget

WASHINGTON—Send Secretary of Defense Weinberger in, President Reagan told his top military aide.

Two hefty Marines carried Weinberger horizontally into the Oval Office.

"Why can't he walk?" the president asked his aide.

"He heard you wanted to talk to him about cutting his budget, so last week he put his feet in cement."

The Marines placed Weinberger upright in front of the president's desk.

"Would you care to sit down, Cap?" the president asked.

Weinberger said, "I'll stand. It's more comfortable."

"Have you figured out yet where you can cut the defense budget?"

"It's impossible. We're down to a bare-bones \$330 billion. There isn't an ounce of fat in it."

"We're not asking you to cut anything, Cap. How about a slowdown in weapons procurement until we get our fiscal house in order?"

"I can't do it. Everything in the pipeline is absolutely necessary to guarantee the defense of this country."

"What about canceling a few of the multibillion-dollar weapons systems that don't work?" the president suggested.

"We could make some savings there."

"We need the weapons that don't work as bargaining chips for the arms talks, so we don't have to give up our weapons that do work. I won't stop building lemons until we hammer out a deal in Geneva."

"I see your point," the president said. "Perhaps we could re-examine our defense contracts. Maybe we're

paying too much for what we're getting."

"We've reduced the cost of an Air Force coffeepot from \$7,900 to \$4,500. I can't buy one for any less without endangering the nation's drip-grind capability."

"Cap, I don't want to drop the defense budget any more than you do. But Congress won't give us our cuts in human services if we don't come up with some slashes in Pentagon spending. Just throw \$10 billion into the deficit pot to show good faith. You'll never miss it, and then we can justify doing away with all the school lunch programs."

"Mr. President, it's true I could possibly find \$10 billion stuck away somewhere that I don't need. But if I agreed to give it back I'd be setting a precedent. I don't want Congress coming to me every time they're looking for a few bucks to save a day-care program."

"I'm aware you're an easy target for the bleeding hearts, Cap. But you have to understand that if you don't come up with ways of trimming the defense budget, Congress will. We could lose the MX missile, the B-1 and the Star Wars program. Tell me this: If you won't go for cuts, will you go for a freeze?"

"A freeze of what?"

"Will you stay with what you've got now for a year?"

"I can't do that, Mr. President. Do you know what hammers and screwdrivers cost these days? The most I can agree to is an 11-percent increase over last year, and I'm doing this without checking with the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

"How can I okay an increase for you, when I'm asking everyone else in the country to take dramatic cuts?" the president said.

"That's your problem. My job is to see that this country is protected, and I can't do it if your budget people keep nickel-and-dime me to death."

"I'll have to make some deeper domestic cuts."

The president pushed a button and the two U.S. Marine guards came in and picked up Weinberger to carry him out.

"I'd see you to the door, Cap, but I've got my feet in cement on raising taxes, so I can't move any better than you can."

## Clay Figures Found in China

BEIJING—More than 1,000 terra-cotta warriors and horses, about 30 centimeters (about 12 inches) high and dating from the Han dynasty (206 B.C. to A.D. 220), have been found in Jiangsu province, the People's Daily said.

## A Fascination With Fiction and Finance

The Debonair Third Baron Grenfell of Kilvey Considers Himself a 'Poor Peer'

By Barbara Gamarekian  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Around the World Bank he is known as Julian or Grenfell. But in the British House of Lords he is known as Lord Grenfell, the third Baron Grenfell of Kilvey.

When he inherited his title upon the death of his father in 1976 and entered the House of Lords, he felt, he says, that it would be "a bit pompous" to send a note to the office that prepares the World Bank telephone directory saying, "Please take out Julian and replace it with Lord." So the receptionists and clerks who have watched him come and go at the bank's 19th Street headquarters here for years are, for the most part, serenely unaware that a member of the British nobility is one of theirs.

Lord Grenfell is the top speechwriter for A. W. Clauson, president of the World Bank, officially the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He is a writer of fiction as well, and his first novel, "Margot," was published in October in New York and London. A paperback version is due in London, and there is talk of a television miniseries. And he is already at work on a second novel set in 1936.

Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction in the double life of a speechwriter and novelist, according to Lord Grenfell. Still, he says, he manages to keep facts and fantasies from becoming entwined, at least at the bank.

"One has to bear in mind that the speeches are not meant to be fictitious," he said, smiling broadly. "But sometimes in the world of international economic affairs you can hardly believe what you see and hear."

As for his novels, he likes to mix history with fiction. "It is an entirely different discipline," he said, "and I find it relaxing."

"Margot," which one reviewer has pronounced "raunchy," revolves around the exploits of the rich, beautiful daughter of an American diplomat living in London in World War II. It draws, in part, Lord Grenfell says, on his family experiences, including that of an American grandmother who married Sir Piers Leigh, an aide-de-camp to the Prince of Wales. The couple later served at the courts of George VI and Queen Elizabeth II and, as a child, Lord Grenfell frequently visited his grandparents at St. James's Palace and at Windsor Castle.

Lord Grenfell, 49, describes himself as a "poor peer," as opposed to a "rich peer." Still, he looks very much the debonair, upper-class Brit, impeccably tailored in a dark suit and pink-and-white-striped shirt, a wine-colored silk handkerchief poking natively out of his breast pocket.

A graduate of Eton and Kings College,

Speechwriter/novelist Grenfell: "Sometimes in the world of international economic affairs you can hardly believe what you see and hear."

Paul Heston/The New York Times



Cambridge, Lord Grenfell served two years as an officer in the King's Royal Rifles before joining the Independent Television Network in London, first as a writer and then as an anchor for a current-affairs program. When he joined the World Bank in 1965, he had no intention of sticking around for 20 years.

"I originally came here on a short-term basis because I had become very interested in what the bank was doing," he said. "But I got so fascinated by the place that I just decided I would like to stay."

He returns to London several times a year and checks in with his Social Democratic colleagues in the House of Lords, where, as an international civil servant, he is not permitted to speak or debate.

"I know that in the end I will go home," he said. "One always does. I have retained my seat, and as long as the system permits hereditary peers to sit in the House of Lords, one day I want to take advantage of it."

"I don't actually approve of the system," he added. "It goes somewhat against my

nature to assume the role of the legislator just because I was born the first of the litter. I find that rather strange. But on the other hand, as long as the system is there, if one thinks one can make a contribution, it is difficult to turn one's back on it."

Part of the fascination of Washington, Lord Grenfell says, is the cosmopolitan, stimulating mix of top experts at the World Bank who specialize in fields as diverse as family planning and Third World educational programs to highway construction and financial planning.

"It is a remarkable institution," he said of the bank, which employs 6,000 people at its headquarters. "When people visit me who know nothing about the World Bank, they come walking through these portals and expect to see a lot of bankers. It is a bank only in the sense that it is a channel of funds. In every other sense it is a development institution with an enormous reserve of expertise within these walls on every aspect of economic development."

## Three Celebrities Wed

Three celebrities, Olivia Newton-John, Sally Field and Bette Midler, were married over the weekend. Newton-John, 36, an Australian singer and actress, married Matt Lattanzi, 35, in a ceremony at their home in Malibu, California. In nearby Tarzana, Fields tied the knot with a producer, Alan Greisman, 37, was married by a rabbi in a family ceremony at her home. It was Greisman's first marriage and Field's second. Midler, 39, was kept secret, but the singer's publicist said she married Martin von Hassberg, a performance artist and commodities trader, in a civil ceremony in Las Vegas.

A British opposition politician, Gerald Kaufman, says Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is "Mrs. Scrooge" for charging taxes on "Do They Know It's Christmas?" the top-selling pop record whose proceeds are intended to aid Ethiopian famine victims. "Mean-minded Margaret must be made to change her mind," Kaufman, the Labor Party's chief spokesman for domestic affairs, said after Thatcher refused to exempt the record from Britain's 15-percent value-added tax. The record, made by some of rock music's biggest stars performing as a group called Band Aid, was recorded Nov. 25. It is one of the fastest-selling records in history. A group of legislators urged the Conservative Party government to give a sum equivalent to the taxes collected on the records to Ethiopian relief aid. In a letter to the Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, Thatcher rejected the idea, saying it would not be fair to other worthy groups whose fund-raising efforts are subject to tax.

A glass and bronze floor lamp from the Tiffany studios was auctioned in New York for \$528,000, a record for any Tiffany-made object. The 6-foot-7-inch (2-meter) lamp, with a domed shade encrusted with magnolia blossoms, was the centerpiece of the collection of the record producer David Geffen, auctioned at Christie's. A document written by the French artist Paul Gauguin shortly after his arrival in Tahiti was auctioned for \$132,000, also at Christie's in New York. The manuscript, "Noa Noa,"

was bought by Ars Libri Ltd., a Boston book dealer, on behalf of the Getty Research Center in Santa Monica, California. The work describes the painter's first home on the island and his encounters with the people and mythology of Tahiti.

Danish music critics let the operatic flow after the American trumpeter Miles Davis became the first jazz musician to receive the Leonie Sonning Music Prize of 100,000 kroner (about \$9,000). Orla Rasmussen, a music reviewer for the newspaper B.T., said Davis's electrified trumpet "enchanted" as he played his version of the pop hit "Time After Time" in a gala concert award ceremony in Copenhagen. The award was founded in 1964 by the widow of a Copenhagen real estate man.

Music videos featuring Donna Summers and the late John Lennon were rated among the least violent by a television watchdog group that contends that videos are making youngsters anti-social and less sensitive to violence. A report by the National Coalition on Television Violence listed Michael Jackson and the Jacksons, and the group ABC, as the most violent. Other groups the study cites for violence included the Rolling Stones, Billy Idol, Kiss, Devo, the Minks, Joan Jett, Duran Duran, Iron Maiden and Cyndi Lauper.

"Amadeus" swept the top awards including best picture, actor, director and script, given by the Los Angeles Film Critics Association. In addition to the best picture honor, Miles Forman won the screenplay award and F. Murray Abraham tied for the best acting honor with Albert Finney of "Under the Volcano." Best actress honors went to Kathleen Turner for "Crimes of Passion" and "Romancing the Stone."

The Belgian-born author Georges Simenon was released from the Lausanne University Hospital in Switzerland on Monday, 10 days after undergoing surgery to remove a benign tumor from one of his sinuses. Simenon, 81, was operated on for almost six hours Dec. 7.

ANNOUNCEMENTS									
<b>SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.</b> As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 25% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence. For details on the special introductory offer, write to: IHT Subscriptions Department, 1211 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or Tel. Paris 747-07-29. In ASIA AND PACIFIC contact our local distributor at: International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel Sang Commercial Building, 24-34 Hammersley Road, Hong Kong. Tel. HK 5-2827-26. WHERE YOU IN THE MAIN lobby of the Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London at about 10 a.m. on Friday December 27. Gentlemen are invited to trace whereabouts of lady in green dress, young lady, fairly tall, probably American, who told him how to get by taxi from Marble Arch to Hyde Park, 2521, Neuchâtel, France. STARTING A SMALL BUSINESS in France? Saturday morning, JAN. 19th, 1.30 to 2 p.m. WICE/ACF. Register now 555 71 73 Paris. ALCOHOLIC ANTIQUITIES in English. Paris, 634 59 65. Geneva 287 26. Geneva 39 48 93. LONDON, ENGLAND. Free private abroad historic selling trip to Cotswolds. Reservations. Tel. 01-487 7292. PERSONALS HOLLY WINTHROP. Call Colleen's friend. Paris 55 91 85. BOMBARDIERS. Alleviate Ailments. 20000000. 21 200000. MOVING CONTINEX. Containers to 300 units worldwide. Tel. 01-487 7292. 281 18 18 Paris. Cars too.									
<b>MOVING</b> <b>ALLIED VAN LINES INT'L</b> OVER 1000 AGENTS IN U.S.A. - CANADA 300 WORLD-WIDE FREE ESTIMATES PARIS: Desbordes International (01) 243 24 64. Int'l Moving Services, I.M.S. (069) 250066. MUNICH: I.M.S. (089) 142244. American Int'l Moving (089) 353 3634. CAIRO: Allied Van Lines Int'l (20-2) 712001. USA: Allied Van Lines Int'l Corp. (0101) 312-681-8100. ALPHA - TRANSIT - Ftg. St. Louis, PAIRS. Tel. 264 50 75. Sea and air moving. Baggage to all countries. <b>REAL ESTATE CONSULTANTS</b> INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANTS provide full range professional services Europe/USA, including objective examination of buildings, personal property & land/development. ARCHITECT ASSOCIATES Paris. 01514222 NYC 212-989-3278. <b>REAL ESTATE FOR SALE</b> FRENCH PROVINCES ST TROPEZ: Charming 2-story renovated apartment in old fishermen's house, living room on balcony (30 sqm), 1.5 bath, pool, sea view, 1.5 km to beach, 1.5 km to town. Price: 1,500,000. Tel. 01 48 72 92. ALCOHOLIC ANTIQUITIES in English. Paris, 634 59 65. Geneva 287 26. Geneva 39 48 93. LONDON, ENGLAND. Free private abroad historic selling trip to Cotswolds. Reservations. Tel. 01-487 7292. PERSONALS HOLLY WINTHROP. Call Colleen's friend. Paris 55 91 85. BOMBARDIERS. Alleviate Ailments. 20000000. 21 200000. MOVING CONTINEX. Containers to 300 units worldwide. Tel. 01-487 7292. 281 18 18 Paris. Cars too.									
<b>REAL ESTATE FOR SALE</b> PARIS & SUBURBS <b>NEUILLY CENTER</b> Close departure, 5 rooms, 124 sqm, 18 sqm, balcony, high floor, 2 garages. COMPLETELY FURNISHED. Modern kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Price: 1,100,000. Tel. 747 95 40. <b>MONTMARTRE</b> ARTIST'S ATELIER, calm, light, 1900m, CPA - 222 08 19. <b>QUAI ST. MICHEL</b> View on Seine, double living + 1 bedroom, fireplace, 84 sqm, apartment, parking, VANALIS 555 46 63. <b>16TH AVE. RARE</b> Open view, duplex, high floor, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, justified high price, 520 83 00. In the charming mountain resort of LEYRIN: <b>RESIDENCE LES FRENES</b> Overlooking a splendid Alpine panorama, 30 km. from Montreux and Lake Geneva by car. - you can own quiet residence with indoor swimming pool and fitness facilities in an ideal environment for leisure and sports, plus, golf, etc. - Financing of low SF. rates up to 80% mortgage. Please contact: Residences les Frenes, 1854 Leyrin, Switzerland. Tel. (026) 34 11 55. Telex 26659 CH. <b>SWITZERLAND</b> FOREIGNERS CAN BUY: STUDIO/APARTMENTS, CHATEAUX, VILLAS, large 190 sqm, reception, sea water pool, 1.4 km to beach, near new mountains, old village, 14,000,000. 555 46 63. In Croisette, 06400000. <b>VILLERANCHES-SUR-MER</b> Superb 8 bedrooms, 400 sqm, land + carport, 1.4 km to beach, 1.5 km to town, 1.5 km to 1900m. Price: 1,500,000. Tel. 01 48 72 92.									
<b>REAL ESTATE FOR SALE</b> SWITZERLAND <b>LAKE GENEVA and MOUNTAIN RESORTS</b> Apartments in Montreux on Lake Geneva. Also available in famous mountain resorts: Verbier, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Châtel, Courmayeur, Courmayeur, Courmayeur. Excellent opportunities for foreigners. Price: 300,000 to 1,000,000. Liberal mortgage of 80% interest. <b>GLOBE FLAN S.A.</b> Av. Montreux 12, 1005, Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel. 021 22 12 12. Tel. 021 22 12 12. The Towns of Geneva and Lake Geneva. Also available in famous mountain resorts: Verbier, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Châtel, Courmayeur, Courmayeur, Courmayeur. Excellent opportunities for foreigners. Price: 300,000 to 1,000,000. Liberal mortgage of 80% interest. <b>GLOBE FLAN S.A.</b> Av. Montreux 12, 1005, Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel. 021 22 12 12. Tel. 021 22 12 12. <b>SWITZERLAND</b> FOREIGNERS CAN BUY: STUDIO/APARTMENTS, CHATEAUX, VILLAS, large 190 sqm, reception, sea water pool, 1.4 km to beach, near new mountains, old village, 14,000,000. 555 46 63. In Croisette, 06400000. <b>VILLERANCHES-SUR-MER</b> Superb 8 bedrooms, 400 sqm, land + carport, 1.4 km to beach, 1.5 km to town, 1.5 km to 1900m. Price: 1,500,000. Tel. 01 48 72 92.									
<b>REAL ESTATE FOR SALE</b> SWITZERLAND <b>LAKE GENEVA and MOUNTAIN RESORTS</b> Apartments in Montreux on Lake Geneva. Also available in famous mountain resorts: Verbier, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Châtel, Courmayeur, Courmayeur, Courmayeur. Excellent opportunities for foreigners. Price: 300,000 to 1,000,000. Liberal mortgage of 80% interest. <b>GLOBE FLAN S.A.</b> Av. Montreux 12, 1005, Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel. 021 22 12 12. Tel. 021 22 12 12. The Towns of Geneva and Lake Geneva. Also available in famous mountain resorts: Verbier, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Châtel, Courmayeur, Courmayeur, Courmayeur. Excellent opportunities for foreigners. Price: 300,000 to 1,000,000. Liberal mortgage of 80% interest. <b>GLOBE FLAN S.A.</b> Av. Montreux 12, 1005, Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel. 021 22 12 12. Tel. 021 22 12 12. <b>SWITZERLAND</b> FOREIGNERS CAN BUY: STUDIO/APARTMENTS, CHATEAUX, VILLAS, large 190 sqm, reception, sea water pool, 1.4 km to beach, near new mountains, old village, 14,000,000. 555 46 63. In Croisette, 06400000. <b>VILLERANCHES-SUR-MER</b> Superb 8 bedrooms, 400 sqm, land + carport, 1.4 km to beach, 1.5 km to town, 1.5 km to 1900m. Price: 1,500,000. Tel. 01 48 72 92.									
<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b> GREAT BRITAIN <b>Embassy Service</b> 8 Ave. de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris. Tel. 231 69 57. <b>YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS</b> <b>FLATS FOR RENT</b> SHORT / LONG TERM SELECTED AREAS PARIS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. <b>OFFICES FOR RENT/SALE</b> PHONE 562-6214 <b>ONE WEEK, 2 WEEKS, 1 MONTH SPECIAL PRICE</b> Studio to 5 rooms NEAR EIFFE TOWER 14 rue de Valenciennes, 15th Tel. 572 62 20 near Paris, 15th arrondissement 52 rue Croix de Gloire, 15th Tel. 554 97 56.									
<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b> GREAT BRITAIN <b>Embassy Service</b> 8 Ave. de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris. Tel. 231 69 57. <b>YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS</b> <b>FLATS FOR RENT</b> SHORT / LONG TERM SELECTED AREAS PARIS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. <b>OFFICES FOR RENT/SALE</b> PHONE 562-6214 <b>ONE WEEK, 2 WEEKS, 1 MONTH SPECIAL PRICE</b> Studio to 5 rooms NEAR EIFFE TOWER 14 rue de Valenciennes, 15th Tel. 572 62 20 near Paris, 15th arrondissement 52 rue Croix de Gloire, 15th Tel. 554 97 56.									
<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b> GREAT BRITAIN <b>Embassy Service</b> 8 Ave. de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris. Tel. 231 69 57. <b>YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS</b> <b>FLATS FOR RENT</b> SHORT / LONG TERM SELECTED AREAS PARIS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. <b>OFFICES FOR RENT/SALE</b> PHONE 562-6214 <b>ONE WEEK, 2 WEEKS, 1 MONTH SPECIAL PRICE</b> Studio to 5 rooms NEAR EIFFE TOWER 14 rue de Valenciennes, 15th Tel. 572 62 20 near Paris, 15th arrondissement 52 rue Croix de Gloire, 15th Tel. 554 97 56.									
<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b> GREAT BRITAIN <b>Embassy Service</b> 8 Ave. de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris. Tel. 231 69 57. <b>YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS</b> <b>FLATS FOR RENT</b> SHORT / LONG TERM SELECTED AREAS PARIS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. <b>OFFICES FOR RENT/SALE</b> PHONE 562-6214 <b>ONE WEEK, 2 WEEKS, 1 MONTH SPECIAL PRICE</b> Studio to 5 rooms NEAR EIFFE TOWER 14 rue de Valenciennes, 15th Tel. 572 62 20 near Paris, 15th arrondissement 52 rue Croix de Gloire, 15th Tel. 554 97 56.									
<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b> GREAT BRITAIN <b>Embassy Service</b> 8 Ave. de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris. Tel. 231 69 57. <b>YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS</b> <b>FLATS FOR RENT</b> SHORT / LONG TERM SELECTED AREAS PARIS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. <b>OFFICES FOR RENT/SALE</b> PHONE 562-6214 <b>ONE WEEK, 2 WEEKS, 1 MONTH SPECIAL PRICE</b> Studio to 5 rooms NEAR EIFFE TOWER 14 rue de Valenciennes, 15th Tel. 572 62 20 near Paris, 15th arrondissement 52 rue Croix de Gloire, 15th Tel. 554 97 56.									
<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b> GREAT BRITAIN <b>Embassy Service</b> 8 Ave. de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris. Tel. 231 69 57. <b>YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS</b> <b>FLATS FOR RENT</b> SHORT / LONG TERM SELECTED AREAS PARIS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. <b>OFFICES FOR RENT/SALE</b> PHONE 562-6214 <b>ONE WEEK, 2 WEEKS, 1 MONTH SPECIAL PRICE</b> Studio to 5 rooms NEAR EIFFE TOWER 14 rue de Valenciennes, 15th Tel. 572 62 20 near Paris, 15th arrondissement 52 rue Croix de Gloire, 15th Tel. 554 97 56.									
<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b> GREAT BRITAIN <b>Embassy Service</b> 									